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On Page 72 See Our Useful Premium.

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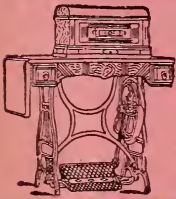
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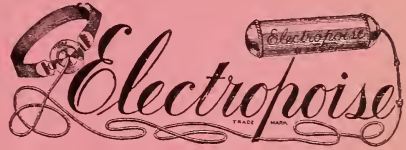
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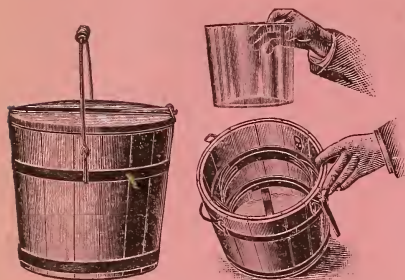
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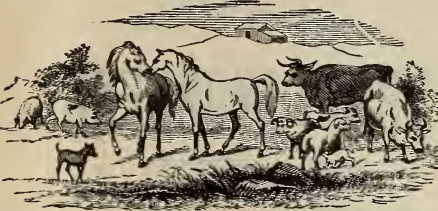
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# THE MARYLAND FARMER,

DEVOTED TO

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Vol XXXIII.

BALTIMORE, July 1896.

No. 7.

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### THE SONG OF THE SCYTHE.

I.

Far up the mountain side,  
Where swiftly, like phantoms, g'ile  
The cloud-land shadows,  
I hear a mower's scythe,  
With a busy sound and blithe,  
In the rocky meadows.

II.

Hark!—on the breeze conveyed  
The rhythmic rush of the blade.  
By strong arms whirled !  
It sings, in a murmurous tone,  
Of work to be bravely done  
In this busy world.

III.

Sometimes, with a jangling tone,  
The bright blade strikes a stone.  
But seems to cry :  
“ 'Tis naught ! Let the worries pass :  
There needs must be stones in the grass  
For all who try.”

IV.

Thus, wind-borne all day long,  
You may hear the scythe's brave song  
On the mountain farms ;  
But the mower little knows ~~what~~  
Of the song that comes and goes  
As he swings his arms,

For the Maryland Farmer.

JULY 1896.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE sultry days of midsummer are upon us, and when the body rests, what is more desirable than pleasant reading? Pleasant reading, in which are mingled useful thoughts, happy items of information, and discussions of the present and future, in which may be concealed, perhaps, words of advice. For midsummer days this number of the Maryland Farmer will be found to "fit in" with these characteristics most appropriately.

It will not do to point out the articles most in harmony with midsummer influences, for such might lead to discussion and heat, which is hardly wanted in July weather.

Nevertheless, there are subjects of grave interest which we may mention without accelerating the pulse or heating the blood. We need not join in the popular political cries of "gold bugs," or "silver craze;" nor become entangled in the multitude of words which are thrown hither and thither in the coming presidential contest. Let us give over the strife of words to those who do not grow weary nor faint under the "base ball" contests, with the immense interests which belong to them—as might as surround the destiny of nations, one might reasonably suppose from the immense gatherings which pay to witness champion games.

We will set all these things aside, and, coming down to the sober facts of every day life, talk of what we would like to

see accomplished for the benefit and blessing of those who live on the farms. Among these perhaps nothing has a more general interest than does rural mail delivery, and the preparations necessary to bring about this greatly desired reform. The general government has not taken the interest in the subject which is due to the forty millions of people who live upon the farms and who give the main support to the government in every season of trial. The trifling appropriation of a few thousand dollars for experimenting, and the duty of the public servant who should have inaugurated the work has been wholly neglected. It certainly should have received special attention and thorough trial.

Some time ago we gave a thorough description of the "ten block system" as adapted to country roads and rural post office delivery. We have not lost faith in this system, as providing all the necessary directions to reach the people in the country, which are already in practice in our cities. We are still of the opinion that rural mail delivery should be as imperative as city mail delivery. If the government can give the inhabitants of cities frequent mail deliveries daily, we cannot see why the government should not afford the inhabitants of the country similar, if not the same, facilities. The greatest difficulty seems to be in the proper direction of letters, whereby the location of the party addressed is distinctly ascertained at the local post office. With this block



system, this difficulty is overcome and parties, even if only temporarily sojourning in the country, can readily be found. If a letter is directed to me, Block D 7, Washington Ave., although it is on a country road, the post clerk knows just where to send without a moment's delay.

There is not a single argument against the adoption of this system which cannot be answered to the satisfaction of any inquirer. That most roads throughout the country are already named, and only need to be surveyed and blocked, is a well known fact, and then the system of numbering each house is not elaborate work.

The "Ten Block" receives the name from the fact that each mile of road is divided into ten blocks on each side, and odd and even numbers are used as in the streets of the city.

The greatest benefit results to strangers who may be wishing to find their friends in the country, or persons visiting any region on business. It is only necessary to go to the vicinity, and having the address, the finding of the house is a matter of little trouble; or having merely the name, the exact distance from the county town, the name of the road, the number of the block can be readily ascertained. These will not depend upon the memory of anyone; but are matter of record and actual survey of distance. It will be a great benefit to the country when this or some similar system is generally adopted.

In the eyes of citizens life in the country even now is looked upon almost as a recreation; and those who visit the country in midsummer are strengthened in this idea by the richness which meets them from the bounties and beauties which nature has spread over our land. In

fact, no life is superior to that of a country life, even though it is associated with seasons of fearfully hard work, with epochs when it meets with no pecuniary recompense, and with some deprivations of the conveniences which are common to city life. These things must, however, be placed on the debit side of the account of course; but the credit side far overbalances all these things; while in the city the debit outweighs tenfold the credit in anything which contributes to human happiness, contentment and peace.

#### Feeding Sheaf Wheat to Steers.

Bulletin, No. 42, Oregon Agrl. Exp. Station says in regard to feeding sheaf wheat to steers. Four grade Polled Angus Steers, uniform in quality, etc., were selected and placed in stalls for the feeding operations.

The steers fed on sheaf wheat were given corn silage and clover hay with the wheat. They consumed an average of 21.9 pounds each of sheaf wheat per day, 20.2 pounds of silage, and 4.9 pounds of clover hay. The sheaf wheat was fed to them in the bundle just as it came from the field, except the bands were cut before placing it in the manger. The sheaf wheat yielded 35 per cent of grain, hence the actual grain consumed each day was 35 per cent. of 21.9 pounds, or 7.66 pounds. This is all the animals would eat. The steers would eat the heads off the wheat, and leave the straw which served as bedding, very little of the straw was eaten.

The steers weighed Nov. 21st, 885 and 890 pounds respectively, or a total weight of 1775 pounds. Feb. 4th they weighed 960 and 962 pounds, or a total weight of 1922 pounds. This makes a

gain of 75 and 72 pounds, or a total of 147 pounds. The wheat was not well masticated by the steers, much of it passing off in the excreta. The wheat had a tendency to scour the animals. Two of the steers were fed on chopped grain, clover hay, corn silage and oil meal. These were fed under the same conditions as those which were given the sheaf wheat with a view of comparing results. The steers were not as promising in their external conformations, as those fed on sheaf wheat. They were 60 pounds lighter in weight, and not as quiet in dispositions. These steers weighed Nov. 21, 930 and 785 pounds, or a total weight 1715 pounds. At the close of the period they weighed 1050 and 917 pounds, or a total weight of 1967 pounds. This gives a gain of 222 pounds. In comparing the average *daily increase* in gain in the steers fed on sheaf wheat and those fed on chopped grain there is an increase of .73 pounds per day, in favor of the steers fed on the chopped grain. It was apparent to all who saw the animals, that the steers fed on sheaf wheat were not in good condition. They did not mature and fill out with fat as rapidly as those fed on the chopped grain. Their coats were rough, and their horns were prominent.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

1. That steers will not gain as rapidly on sheaf wheat as when fed on ground grain.
2. That the animals do not relish the sheaf wheat.
3. It costs more to make 100 pounds of gain in live weight on sheaf wheat than on ground grain.
4. The difference under all ordinary

circumstances is sufficient to pay for threshing and grinding.

5. The animals can be as well matured on wheat in the sheaf as when fed ground grain, hence a less price will be received for the finished product.

6. The same objections to storing grain in this way, mentioned under pig feeding experiments, will hold true when feeding steers.

7. Better results can be obtained by feeding sheaf wheat to steers than to pigs.

8. Much of the grain consumed is not digested. It has a tendency to scour the animals.

#### The Almond.

There is no apparent reason why the culture of the almond should not be pursued to a profitable extent in the warm and favorable climate of the Southern States. It so strongly resembles the peach tree, that it is difficult to distinguish it by the leaves and wood only. The chief distinction between the two in our garden lies in the fruit, which, in the almond, consists of little more than a stone covered with a thick, dry, wooly skin, while the peach has in addition a rich luscious fruit. The almond thrives best in a warm, dry soil, and its general cultivation in this country is precisely like that of a peach. The common almond, the hard shell, sweet almond, and the bitter almond, are hardy in the latitude of New York, and bear tolerable crops with care. The soft shell or ladies' almond is the finest of all the varieties; it is the very variety common in the shops of the confectioners. These can be obtained of any of the nurseries.

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FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

## UTAH,

## "THE PROMISED LAND."

Climate, Irrigation, Agriculture, Fruits, Stock Raising, Mining, &amp;c.

## A Trip Over the Rio Grande Western, the Great Salt Lake Route.

Leaving Denver, Colorado, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, you are in due time landed at Grand Junction, a distance of 456 miles from your starting point, and the beginning of the Eastern terminus of the Rio Grande Western, whose Western terminus is 328 miles away at Ogden, Utah. Grand Junction is appropriately named, being the junction of four lines of railway, and located near the confluence of the Gunnison and Grand Rivers, Col. Thirty four miles from Grand Junction you reach Uta line, the boundary line of Utah and Colorado, which is marked by a straight line on the rocks, thus—Utah | Colorado; these rocks are plainly discerned from the car windows on the left going East. Speeding on for a distance of 71 miles you come to Green River, a town which takes its name from the river, a majestic and navigable stream which has its confluence with the Grand River, some 90 miles below, where they form the Colorado River. Crossing Green River you are in the Great Desert, which has its beginning at Price, a town 64 miles distant. This desert is being steadily but surely reclaimed by the introduction of irrigating ditches, ramifying throughout its vast area, and what has heretofore been a barren waste is now being turned into fertile farms and orchards, where all kinds of fruits, sweet potatoes, peanuts, &c., grow luxuriantly. Price is the diverging point for the Uintah and Uncomptahgre Indian reservations soon to be thrown open to settlement. Passing on a distance of 11 miles you reach Castle Gate, where one of the most striking and beautiful points of scenic interest in Utah is located. Near this point are the celebrated Castle Gate coal mines, and stretched along the track can be seen eighty coke ovens in full blast. A ride of 21 miles brings you to Soldier Summit, where the line crosses the Wasatch range. The altitude at this point is 7,464 feet. On this summit a soldier of Albert Sydney Johnson's army is buried. Twenty-five miles further on you arrive at Thistle, the junction point of the San Pete and Sevier Valley branches. This branch carries you through the entire length of the fertile San Pete Valley, dotted with prosperous rural towns, and the surrounding country in good cultivation. Sevier is the terminus of this branch and is the shipping point for the great Marysvale gold mining district. Springville, a sweet country town of Arcadian beauty, rich in fruits and vines, is 15 miles from Thistle. Here a branch leaves the main line for Eureka (40 miles), the second largest mining camp in the State, and destined to become the Leadville of Utah. Provo is reached after a 5 mile ride. This town is the seat of Utah county, and has the largest woolen mill in the State. The country around is famous for its fine fruits and vegetables. Silver and Gold mines have recently been discovered in the mountains near by. Geneva is the next stopping place, situated on the shore of Utah Lake, a magnificent sheet of fresh water, about thirty by fifteen miles in extent. Geneva is a splendid bathing resort, with fine hotels. At American Fork, 3 miles to the west, is located the Utah beet sugar factory, one of the largest in the United States, costing over a half million dollars. Continuing on your route, passing Lehi and Riverton, you reach Jordan Narrows. Near this point the train crosses the famous Jordan River twice, and continuing on the line follows the Utah Valley, through which the Jordan River flows, supplying the irrigating ditches which have made it possible for man to transform the sage brush desert into well cultivated and exceedingly productive ranches, fruit orchards and gardens. The town of Murray is soon reached, situated in the Salt Lake



Valley. Located here are three of the largest smelting and refining plants in the West. Here, also, the gold, silver, lead and copper ores of Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Western Colorado come for treatment. Wastach, near by, is a pleasant summer resort. We notice now in our coach the beginning of a busy preparation among the passengers, a general making ready for an exodus, for it is but a few miles run before the train will pull up at great Salt Lake City, the capital of Utah—the end for the present of our journey. This renowned city has now a population in round numbers of sixty thousand souls, and growing rapidly. It is not in our province or intention to describe in detail the sights and characteristics of this wonderful place, with its magnificent Mormon Temple, fine hotels, impressive surroundings and grand thoroughfares, nor its stately buildings, handsome residences and substantial stores. Our mission is to give the readers of the "*Maryland Farmer*" an insight into the climate, resources, productions and agricultural possibilities of this marvelous new State of Utah. We have followed the line of the great railroad of the State, which has done so much towards the development of this territory now bloomed into the 45th State and one of the greatest Aggregation of States in the world—we have traversed its route from its eastern terminus to Salt Lake City, and have only to say that the road continues 37 miles further Westward to its terminus at Ogden, the second city in Utah, lying at the foot of the Wasatch mountains and surrounded by marvelously rich agricultural and mining resources. The Rio Grande Western Railroad from Ogden to Grand Junction is one of constant surprises and delights, the scenery at times magnificent and always interesting and wonderful. The equipment is all that could be desired for comfortable travel and the service excellent. The State of Utah is 275 miles in width, and 345 miles in length. Its land area is 84,970 square miles, or 52,601,600 acres; its water area is 2,780 square miles, or 1,776,200 acres. It is larger than the combined area of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut New Jersey and Delaware. As a whole, Utah is a vast, habitable domain; verdant vales, and open, prolific prairies, furnishing easy sustenance for a large population, of which but the vanguard has yet located itself in this land of health and plenty. Among the first things to attract your attention, for it is the foundation of all that is good and lasting in a community, is its educational and school system—every home seeker is interested in the education of his children—and nowhere is there a system so universally conceded to be competent and complete as in Utah. Public schools are in every community, free to all. The school buildings are new and commodious; the instruction the best that can be found. In Salt Lake City all text books, &c., are furnished by the city. The schools are open to every one, and as free and pure as the air we breath.

#### Climate.

The climate is one of great equability. There is no other region as dry and as elevated as this where the daily range of temperature is so small. It is not the cold in winter time, nor the hot summer time, that tries the health of human beings, but it is the sudden and extreme changes of temperature that are so hard to bear, and which wreck the health. It takes several days in Utah for the temperature to change 40°, while there are places in the East where such a change takes place in an hour or two. There is scarcely any dew in this country, so that the nights are as dry as the days. There is no rainy season, but showers all through the summer. No fogs or drizzling rains, nor fierce and cold winds, and, on the average, 315 days out of the year are clear and fair. The pure sparkling water which flows from the snow beds on the mountain ranges has much to do with preserving the health of its citizens. There are no cyclones, blizzards, sand storms, tornadoes or earthquakes in Utah. The velocity of the wind is less in

winter than in summer. High winds are very rare. There are no damp winds. The relative humidity is 48.3. Sunstrokes are unknown, malaria is extremely rare, and the winter days, however cold, are invigorating. The temperature has exceeded 100° but three times in twenty-four years. From September until Christmas the sun shines perpetually, and out of door exercise is delightful. The most favorable climatic properties are dryness, coolness and equability. The people of Utah are a robust and long lived people.

#### Irrigation.

The system of irrigating the soil is by means of canals, which are run from the larger streams, carrying sufficient water to irrigate vast tracts of land; or the mouth of canal streams are dammed as reservoirs. The canals are then subdivided into branch canals and these again into laterals leading to every farm. Each farmer has canals leading from the main one to every field, and generally along the whole length of the upper side of each field. Each field has little furrows a foot or more apart and parallel with each other. Into these furrows the water is turned, one or more at a time as is necessary. The total cost in Utah, under the irrigation process, whereby a full crop is insured, is much less than \$3.00 per acre, and the water right is increasing in value yearly. Irrigated land does not deteriorate in quality; the water carries with it elements which restore or add to its fertility.

#### Agriculture.

The cultivated districts of Utah are in valleys and lie between the mountain ranges throughout the State. So much has been done in the past few years to conquer the deserts of the Great Basin, that it is not safe to say that any land in the State is truly of a desert nature. The soil is charged with natural fertilizers, rich, deep and vigorous. It is so permeated with calcium-phosphate and other chemicals which nature requires to invigorate and sustain the crops and fruits of the fields, that artificial fertilizers are unknown within the border of the State. That subtle something which replaces the missing ingredients in the soil, is supplied in the waters of irrigation. The soil and climate are well adapted to the cultivation and growth of wheat. In 1894 the average per acre was 22 bus. The Agricultural College report showed for the same year on irrigated lands 29 bus. The quality of the grain is equal to that of any grown in America. The annual production approaches 3,000,000 bushels. In 1889 the *American Agriculturist* offered a prize of \$500 to the farmer raising the largest crop of wheat to the acre in any place in the U. S. This prize was secured by Wm. Gibby, who raised on the outskirts of Salt Lake City 80 bus. and 6 pounds of clean wheat on one acre of ground. Over 35,000 acres of oats are under cultivation. The grain is heavy and full—the average yield is 34 bus. to the acre. Large farms have been known to yield 85 bus. to the acre. There was no barley exhibit at the World's Fair equal to that produced in Utah. It is very heavy—fifty to fifty-five pounds to the bushel, thin skinned and in every way superior. The hot sultry nights which corn require are not characteristic of the climate of Utah, therefore the State does not pose as a corn country. In some of the Southern counties excellent crops are produced. In 1894 there were over 13,000 acres under cultivation.

The cultivation of the sugar beet is destined to assume good proportions in Utah. The soil being specially adapted to their propagation. A factory is now in operation, near Lehi, capable of handling 350 tons of beets per day, and turning out 40 tons of refined sugar. The sugar is of the finest grade of granulated. A man who understands his business can grow 30 tons per acre on good ground, at a cost not exceeding that of an acre of corn. The price paid at the mill is 4.50 per short ton





PRUNE TREE—3 YEARS OLD—UTAH.



—the highest price paid in the world. It will take 5,000 acres to feed the mill, and Utah alone consumes the utmost sugar output of such mills.

Alfalfa is the grass crop of the State. It grows everywhere, on ground too broken or strong for grain, and on rough ground that is too dry for other grasses. Excellent crops have been secured by merely clearing off the brush and casting the seed over the ground. Alfalfa will do well on ground that is too steep for a mowing machine, if only sufficient water can be got to it to give it a start. Such land would require 25 pounds of seed for timothy, for alfalfa not over 5 pounds are required. In the second year it will self-sow thinly. It does not thrive on cold and wet ground. The first season it should be cut as often as it is high enough to do so; the second crop will afford a little hay, the third cutting about half a crop, making about one whole crop for the season. The second year it will be as good as it ever becomes, and will give three strong crops. Yielding on the average four or five tons to the acre. Often 8 tons per acre can be secured. More or less alfalfa is grown in every county of the State. Alfalfa once planted needs no re-sowing; it is cut each time when it is well in blossom. One seed has been known to throw out 500 shoots. When left to seed it often reaches six feet. Many car loads are annually exported. Utah alfalfa secured first prize at the World's Fair. Clover, timothy and red top hay are grown in all parts of the State.

#### Vegetables, &c.

The late Secretary Rusk said: "Utah potatoes beat the world." The annual production is something over one million and a half bushels; its average in 1894 being 168 bus. As high as 800 bus. to the acre have been recorded. As much as 1,800 bushels to the acre of carrots has been raised. Large quantities of cabbage, cauliflower and celery are yearly exported. All known garden vegetables grow luxuriantly. Tobacco, flax, hops, sorghum, etc., are produced to great advantage. In the southern part of the State cotton is a successful crop, the average is 600 pounds to the acre, while that for the Southern States is usually about 170 pounds to the acre.

#### Fruits.

Nearly every county in the State produces fruit. Plums, German prunes, pears, apricots, cherries and grapes, of fine quality, are raised in immense quantities; strawberries and raspberries are both native to Utah; also red and black currants. In Washington County figs, pomegranates, grapes and other semi-tropical fruits thrive to perfection. With reasonable care peaches are raised in all the lower altitude valleys. Great quantities of apples are raised in Weber and Utah counties and shipped to the markets of the East and North.

#### Stock Raising.

One of the principal pursuits in Utah is stock-raising. With low warm valleys in a high state of cultivation, rolling hills and vast plains and prairies, this favored State is an ideal place in which the breeder and stock-raiser can profitably carry on a successful business. Bunch grass protected by native timber covers the hills and mountains, which are well watered. The ranges are absolutely free and the best land has not been seized by large corporations. The ranchmen turn their cattle in with those of their neighbors, each having his particular brand. In the spring time the cattle are taken to the hills, where they are left to roam at will. There they graze until the first snow comes in the fall, when these herds will drift home of their own accord. These cattle are then in good shape to be marketed. In many cases the cattle are kept over for the winter and spring markets; in this case they are turned on alfalfa fields to eat the third crop of this nutritious grass, and later, on alfalfa hay which produces fat. The prices obtained for these steers are highly remunerative to the ranchmen. There has hardly been a winter of which there is a record,

that hay fed steers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, did not bring \$3.50 per hundred pounds, and cows \$2.50 to \$3.00 per hundred pounds in Salt Lake or Ogden. On a basis of four months feed it will take two tons and a half of alfalfa to the steer, or \$12.50 in hay and labor, rating the hay on a basis of \$5.00 per ton fed to the animal. Intelligent ranchmen will see at a glance that such prices, in the event of the steer weighing 1,200 pounds, which is a moderate weight for four months feeding, will net to him \$29.50; and where he does his own labor, give him \$5.00 a ton clear for his hay, in his own yard. The above is conservative and careful estimate, the weight of the cattle being put at a low point.

Immense quantities of range cattle are shipped to the Missouri River and Chicago markets over the Rio Grande Western railroad, which gives reasonable rates and good service. Parties with small capital can find no better investment than to purchase, say, 100 head of yearling steers, which can be bought readily at \$12.50 a piece, and grass and winter them until they are ready for the market at 3 years.

Sheep raising is also a profitable business. The choicest flocks of lambs and mutton wethers are raised and fattened in Utah on native grasses only, and exported alive to Europe. In the fall the flock master dips his sheep and starts them to the Western desert, which in reality is the winter feeding ground annually of millions of sheep. In the spring the sheep are started for the summer range on the high mountains, where they find a lambing ground and shearing corrals. As the season advances they go higher into the mountains. In the fall they are in fine condition to be shipped to the market. The following table from an actual transaction, shows what a man of small capital can do in the way of raising a flock of sheep. All the labor in this particular branch was done by a ranchman and one boy. The amount invested was \$2,170.

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 1,000 yearling ewes at \$1.75 ..... | \$1,750.00 |
| Wagon and horses.....               | 100 00     |
| Supplies .....                      | 100.00     |
| Dipping, etc. ....                  | 100.00     |
| Interest at 8 per cent. ....        | 120.00     |

Total.....\$2,170.00

These ewes were bought in the fall of the year, and within twelve months the following returns were made :

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 8,000 lbs. of wool at 7 cents ..... | \$ 560.00 |
| 1,000 lambs at \$1.50 .....         | 1,500.00  |

Total .....2,060,000

A clear amount of \$2,060 the first year on an investment of \$2,170, with the original property yet in hand.

#### Hogs.

Farmers and stock-raisers have not yet gone extensively into the raising of hogs, but recent heavy demands for pork throughout the principal cities in the State has caused a number of ranchmen to embark in this enterprise. Over 8,000,000 pounds of pork were imported into Utah in 1895, mostly from Kansas and Nebraska.

#### Mining.

Camp Floyd Mining district taking its name from President Buchanan's Secretary of War, in 1858, is an historic land mark. It was here at Fairfield that Col. Albert Sidney Johnson, afterwards the famous Confederate General, established his camp, and ended the memorable "Utah war." Around this camping ground in 1870 a



few venturesome prospectors organized a mining district, under the appropriate name of "The Camp Floyd Mining District." In 1881, Arie Pinedo, a German, located the Mercur lode claim. Joseph Smith was the first to prove the gold values of the Mercur vein. In January, 1894, the Mercur mine, then embracing 140 acres, was bonded to Hon. Henry R. Wolcott, now U. S. Senator from Colorado and associates, for \$750,000 for 3 mos. At the expiration of the bond an extension was asked but refused, and the Mercur Co. began the active working of the mine.

To-day this fine property is not for sale at \$3,000,000. The company now own 160 acres in a connected body covering the vein. In thickness the ore varies from ten to fifty feet. During 1895 some 50,000 tons were sent to the mill, which averaged \$12 per ton, the metallic extraction being a fraction over 83 per cent.

Up to the middle of March, 1896, over \$1,000,000 has been the yield from this ground, of which \$425,000 has been distributed in dividends. The mill has a daily capacity of 200 tons. New works are being put in, planned to ensure an ample ore supply for the 400 ton mill now being constructed. No mine of modern times has excelled the Mercur in ore producing results. With the new mill in operation it is said the monthly premium to stockholders will be \$50,000, which can be steadily maintained. The ores of the region are of two varieties, oxidized and arsenical, or base. Each is unique. For the most part the ore has a yellowish cast, and there is but little iron. In some places the apparent thickness of the paying rock is phenomenal, due possibly to favorable local folding of the strata. A prominent army officer remarked: "At certain points of the mine the sage brush forms the roof and the old lower silver ledge the floor of the gold bearing ground." This would give an ore thickness of 100 to 250 feet. It takes one's breath away to figure the number of tons of ore this means, or the number of dollars in hundreds of thousands, or millions for that matter. These gold fields have been termed "The Johannesburg of America." Next to the Mercur comes the Marion mine and mill. This company owns 80 acres, with three miles of developed work underground. In 1895, 20,000 tons were mined. The Sunshine mine and town has budded forth since January, 1896—it is nearly four miles to the south of Mercur. It has the prospect of a successful future, and has a sixty ton plant. There is not a trace of silver in the Sunshine ore. In addition to the mills spoken of, the Geyser and Sacramento each have a 50 ton cyaniding plant. The five mines referred to have now a daily output of 415 tons with a daily gold product of \$4,035.00.

The production of gold from the mines of Utah from 1880 to 1895, amounted to \$8,252,096. The production of silver reached the enormous figure during the same time of 103,131,759 ounces. What it will be in the next 16 years the brain of man will almost be unable to compute.

From a carefully prepared paper, recently read by Colonel J. W. Donnellan, President of the Salt Lake Mining Exchange, this extract is taken: "With such wondrous mines at our very doors, it behooves our citizens to be up and doing. Let every one who can spare a little from his business or savings, set some idle man prospecting. It is a good time for the 'grub stake'; fill the Mercur country with prospectors. But in grub staking, prospecting and all mining ventures, we should use every precaution and care that a prudent business man would use in his ordinary business affairs. It is only in the exercise of thoughtful care, intelligent discrimination and prudence in the selection of men and means, that prospecting and mining can be brought up to the standard of a legitimate business."

To reach Mercur, Salt Lake City is the visitors destination. The Rio Grande Western Railway is the principal line running into Salt Lake City. With its east-

ern allies the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland Railroads, and its western connections, the Southern Pacific and Oregon Short Line Companies, forms the great central transcontinental route—noted for its scenic attractions and superior train service.

Much of the statistical data of this communication has been collated from literature furnished us by Mr. F. A. Wadleigh, Gen'l Pass. Agent of the Rio Grande Western Railway, Salt Lake City. This Company has issued a 64 page pamphlet—"A Pointer to Prosperity," and we commend it to the readers of the Maryland Farmer for a full history of the wonderful State of Utah. A postal to Mr. Wadleigh will procure it.

### THE MEXICAN COTTON BOLL WORM.

(*Anthonomus grandis*.)

From the report of the Bureau of Agriculture, State of Louisiana, May 6, '96.

Early in 1895 letters from the Commissioners of Agriculture of Texas, informed us of a cotton pest which had found its way across the Rio Grande river from Mexico into Texas. In April, 1895, the Division of Entomology of the Agricultural Department at Washington, published a circular (No. 6, Second Series) giving general appearance of this weevil, its distribution and results of some investigations of the Department of Agriculture. From this circular, and one published in February, 1896, much of the matter contained in this letter has been gotten.

The "Mexican cotton boll weevil" has been known in Mexico for some years, and in the vicinity of Monglova cotton planting has had to be abandoned.

The rather rapid spread of this insect in Texas has caused considerable alarm, and, while it has not reached Louisiana as yet, it may not be out of place to inform our cotton planters of the general appearance of this cotton enemy so that if it does spread to our borders we may be prepared to recognize it and to adopt the best known remedial measures.

Of the general appearance and method

of the work of this weevil, Prof. Howard says: "This insect is a small, grayish weevil, measuring a little less than a quarter of an inch in length. It is found in the cotton fields throughout the season, puncturing and laying its eggs in the squares and bolls. The larvae measuring a little over three-eighths of an inch in length when full grown, live within the buds and bolls, and feed upon their interior substance. The squares attacked usually drop, but most of the damaged bolls remain upon the plant and become stunted or dwarfed, except late in the season, when they either dry or rot."

#### Natural History and Habits.

Since this insect has come from a more tropical clime than ours, and passes the winter in the adult condition, some hope is entertained that the colder winters will prevent its disastrous spread into all of the cotton region of this country. However, with a change of conditions may come a change in life history, so that if the winters would be passed in the pupa condition it would then very likely withstand the severest cold of the more northern cotton region. During the earlier part of winter, before the frosts appear, the adult weevils are found between the involucre and the boll, but after frost comes and the plants dry or rot the beetles find refuge amongst the

rubbish upon the ground, where they remain until early spring, when they come out on warm days, attacking volunteer cotton. The eggs are layed upon the early squares which, when attacked by the young grub, soon drop to the ground. One or two generations may be developed upon these volunteer plants. By this time the cultivated cotton has sufficiently grown that squares are produced, and upon these the increased number of weevils make their attack, causing the squares to be shed in great numbers. In these fallen squares the larvae (one in each square) reach full growth and assume the pupa condition, from which in a short time the beetle emerges. The life cycle from the depositing of the egg to the emerging of the mature beetle consumes about one month. Later in the season the beetles attack the boll, and while but one larva matured in each square, as many as twelve may be found in a single boll. The attacked boll remains attached to the plant, and serves as a hiding place for the hibernating beetles.

#### Remedies.

Since the insect finds concealment within the boll, the application of insecticides would be useless. It is by a knowledge of the habits and natural history of the pest that a hope of being relieved of this enemy is entertained.

From the fact that those beetles which come from their winter quarters attack only volunteer plants, it has been suggested that in the absence of such volunteers the weevils would die. These being present, however, they may be made use of as traps; in fact, plants may be protected and cared for just for traps, upon the squares of which the beetles

deposit, and when these squares drop they are gathered and burned. In infected regions where the attack upon cotton is general the last fall brood may be destroyed by a thorough burning of the plants. A concerted action in this matter will tend to eradicate this insect. In the event of the beetles being present at the time the plants are burned, individual plants may be left here and there to which they will return after their flight, for it is not likely they would all remain upon the burning plants. Upon these individual plants the beetles may be collected from time to time, and in this way a possible extermination may be accomplished.

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For the Maryland Farmer,

#### WORKING CORN IN TIMES OF DROUGHT.

Many persons entertain the belief that corn should not be worked in periods of drought. Now, from our observation and experience, we hold a very different opinion, viz.: that at such times a farmer could not more profitably employ his force than in the working of his corn; for we believe that one square foot of soil well stirred will absorb and condense more dew than will a dozen when the surface is caked and baked. Dew falling upon soil in the first condition, is immediately absorbed, and sinks into the earth, whereas that which falls on soils in the latter condition, is exhaled by the first rays of the morning's sun, and its nourishing and refreshing influences are consequently lost to the growing crop.

*Harford County, Md.*

G. W.

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Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.



Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

### FARM ITEMS.

To own a farm does not make a farmer.

All wet lands should be ditched and underdrained.

For seed the second crop of clover is best, as there are fewer weeds among it.

The less lime there is in your soil the more porous will be the bones of your stock.

Salt is indispensable to the healthful digestion of food of every vegetable eating animal.

With all young growing animals anything less than full feeding is a loss of real profit.

Breed to the best, and only from good, likely mares. Never use a stallion unless his pedigree is good and pure.

In the choice of fertilizers for rapid effect, there is none better than the extremely soluble nitrate of soda.

Farmers need more manure, more clover, more bees, more stock, more everything that will make them more independent and self sustaining.

To cure bots, take three raw Irish potatoes about the size of hen's egg; grate or beat fine; put in a quart of tepid water; stir well and give to the horse.

The late eminent Dr. Benj. Rush in a lecture, stated that there is an improvement in the quality of the milk, and an increase in the quantity, obtained by currying the cow.

Rubbing coal oil on hogs will cure them of fleas, their sleeping places should also be cleansed and white washed, the floors sprinkled with chloride of lime, or washed with cresylic soap.

Comfort in cows promote secretion of milk, hence groups of trees in a pasture are invaluable during hot weather, and entire lack of trees should be supplemented by artificial shelter of some kind.

A dairyman says, that a half tablespoon of the tincture of aconite mixed with bran, and fed to a cow that has garget, or inflammation of the udder, will effect cure with certainty, within twenty-four hours.

It is said that by burying a few slices of onions in ants' nests it will cause them to abandon their quarters. Two or three tablespoonsful of kerosene poured into the holes in their nests will produce the same effect.

Do not beat your horses, nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not get angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its meaning.

It is said the color on the inside of the ear is an infallible guide in the selection of a good butter cow. If the skin on the inside of the ear is of a rich yellow color, the cow was sure to give a good quantity of milk; that is, rich in butter.

A severe case of scours in a three year old ox, which had been too hard worked, after being in a plentiful pasture of young grass, was cured by a drench of 6 oz. of castor oil, and a half oz. laudanum. One dose was sufficient in the case.

The following has been tried effectually on horses to prevent flies from annoying them: Soak smart weed in water and in the morning apply it to the horses with a sponge all over them. It has been found that horses will work right along without any further trouble, the flies not troubling them.

The past winter's experience with crimson clover—the annual clover, a beautiful plant, which in full bloom gives a deep crimson color to the field—has not been favorable in the North. It is no new thing, anyhow, for as much as thirty years ago it was tried and abandoned as a failure: except as a garden plant, for its pretty crimson spikes.

The discharge of white matter and blood from a cow with stoppage of milk and hard breathing indicates intestinal fever and inflammation. This is a serious disease and calls for good treatment at once. The treatment is to give a brisk purgative, as one pound of epsom salts, followed by two ounce dose of extract of dandelion, with an ounce of Peruvian bark, daily, in a bran mash. The feed should be light but nutritious.



For the Maryland Farmer.

#### FLOWER POTS.

Where are they to be had? is a question of great importance to our lady friends. Why do not the makers of them advertise in the agricultural journals? The manufacture of flower pots must be an immense business, as millions are sold during a year. It really is incredible what a number of plants are potted and sold in the United States.

A LADY SUBSCRIBER.

*Washington County, Md.*

#### Silica and Potash for Fruit Trees.

Silica is pure sand, or rock crystal, in a soluble condition. Silica and potash combined constitute the silicate of potash of which the sharp points of thistles are formed, and the prickles or stings of nettles. Silicate of potash forms also the harsh leaves of Indian corn, and the rough serrated edges of grass which will often cut tender fingers almost as readily as a knife. Some wheat straw is very harsh and stiff, rendered so by a coat of silicate of potash. Silica and potash are two of the most important ingredients that pomologists can employ for the production of any kind of smooth and perfect fruit. When the roots of a tree can be abundantly supplied with sand, or silica and potash, which will unite with the silica, and thus form a soluble silicate of potash, the growing tree will employ it in large quantities to form a liquid and elastic glass for the surface of the leaves and fruit. Roots of plants often dissolve the very glassy covering of flower pots to get material to cover the leaves. There is an abundance of silicate of potash in some soils; but in other localities, potash must be supplied, or no fine fruit can be produced.

Doubtless, many of our readers have observed how smooth and fair fruit is which grows on a tree standing where there was once a charcoal pit, or when standing near a leach tub, where the roots had access to a liberal supply of alkali which had leached down into the ground from the ashes. When trees are growing where there is an abundance of sand, or fine gravel, it is important to pile on wood-ashes for the purpose of producing silicic acid, which is an important ingredient in the soil when it is desirable to produce fine fruit of any kind. In addition to the substances alluded to, the flesh of animals, fish of any kind, the refuse and offal of slaughter-houses, leather shavings and all sorts of garbage from the kitchen, if buried around fruit trees, will produce beautiful crops, provided noxious insects are not permitted to destroy the blossoms, or to sting the young fruit.

For the Maryland Farmer.

#### SMALL FARMS BEST.

Large firms, big ships, immense trusts and grasping nations may all be well enough in their place; but big farms are utterly impracticable. Since all men have been made "free and equal," it is a disgrace to be servants and underlings. Hence the owners of big farms, who are rash enough to dare assert their rights, soon learn to sing—

"We are monarchs of all we survey,

Our right there's none to dispute;  
All round from the land to the sea,

We are lords of the fowl and the brute,  
But narry a servant hath we!"

Yes, big farms are "going, going gone," knocked down to the lowest bidder; cut up into small plots, and sold

off like hot cakes, to live men whose maxim is—

"A little farm well tilled,  
A little house well filled,  
A little wife well willed."

Thus the world moves on ; and those who "dance their own jig" upon their own broad acres begin to sing "Ten acres enough," "Five acres too much." Well, by and by some one will say that three acres are a plenty, till at last we shall find that it is not worth while to have any land at all !

People will go to extremes. Few have the good sense to hold fast "the golden mean." My advice is that among the big farms and little farms, and no farms at all, you take the little farms—those of ten, thirty and fifty acres. Three hundred acre farms are too much for one set of muscles to cultivate properly. My motto is "small farms and thorough culture, diversified crops, securing home products and home pleasures ;" time for recreation and social enjoyments ; a union of interests ; and a fig for aristocracy and lordly estates. B. W. J.

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For the Maryland Farmer.

## VARIETY AND CULTIVATION OF CORN.

BY A. E. ACWORTH.

Corn is the main cereal of Maryland. Upon the yield per acre and the cost of cultivation depend the profits to be derived from its raising. We have been impressed with the opinion for years that corn, at least on the comparatively light lands of south eastern Maryland and southern Delaware, was cultivated *too often* to realize the best yield.

This opinion is strikingly confirmed by Bulletin No. 56 of the the Experiment

Station of the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan.

There corn planted April 18, 25, May 2, 9, differed about 3 bushels per acre, and the April plantings beat those of May less than half bushel per acre.

That cultivated twice a week in a 4 years trial yielded  $2\frac{1}{2}$  less than that of once a week, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  bus. less than that cultivated once in two weeks.

In 1895 corn cultivated once in the season fell  $7\frac{1}{2}$  bus. short of that cultivated but twice, while that cultivated six times fell  $13\frac{1}{2}$  bus. short of it, that cultivated twice giving the largest yield of the different plans followed.

Satisfactory as these details are, they fail to touch an important, and as many consider, a vital point—the preparation of the land prior to planting.

Much has been said of the great benefits of subsoiling, but the experiments there render it very doubtful as to whether it pays. When it was subsoiled and then planted, the loss was less than a bushel per acre. When subsoiled a year before, it gained less than a bushel; and where the fall before it gained a little over a bushel.

When the land was listed and the cultivator run through it once to the depth of 6 inches, and then cultivated 2 inches deep, the yield was 24 bushels per acre. When the land was "listed," and then cultivated 2 inches, the yield was 23 bus. Where the corn was planted on the surface then given one deep (6 in.) and the rest shallow (2 in.) the yield was  $24\frac{1}{2}$  bus. ; and where surface planted and given surface cultivation only 17 bushels.

All varieties of corn do not produce equally on the same land with the same

cultivation. Of nine varieties ripening within 15 days of each other the least yield was 28 bus., the greatest 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Of 17 others tested on "similar plots" the yield ranged from 24 bus. to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Many folks drill their corn, and with different widths of rows and distances apart in the rows. Here the rows were 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, and the stalks 16 inches.

Very many people used to be very particular in their selection of their seed corn, and they were right; for from their careful notice has sprung nearly, if not quite, all our present numerous varieties. Yet it is safe to say that farmers are to day very far from knowing the best possible varieties for a given climate, soil and manure. Neither are they much better informed as to which part of the ear—butt, middle, or tip—will give the best yield. Many to day reject the butts and tips, planting only the middle; but 4 years careful attention to these details at Manhattan seem to prove that the difference is too slight for serious consideration between butts and tips, while the common choice, the middle, fell behind a bushel per acre.

Such details as the above, if continued for 20 years, and compared with temperature and rainfall, would give, or ought to give, some definite rules about these important questions that it would be safe to follow. Meantime we must "learn to labor and to wait, to possess our souls in patience."

#### Carbolic Acid as a Purifier.

At a meeting of the Rossville Farmers Club, carbolic acid was recommended as very useful where animals are bred and kept. It is a great purifier whether it is a sore or a stable or a pen that needs purifying. It will destroy

most of the disease germs that lurk about our premises, if properly applied. A free use of carbolic acid would often destroy the germs of disease and prevent sickness among our animals. All diseases are to an extent catching. This is true of a common cold, because the germs of it find a lodgment in other systems coming in contact with the discharges. Hence it is desirable, when animals have discharges from the nostrils, to scatter something like carbolic acid wherever such discharges are liable to be. Carbolic acid is commonly used now by the most careful breeders of swine. Some use it constantly about the pens and feeding floors and troughs. One writer says that even the vapor of carbolic acid will destroy the spores of germs of disease which float in an affected atmosphere. It prevents the development of bacteria if used before it has arrived at the glia stage, or missing. Dr. Stetson, of Neponset, Ill., has remarkable immunity from the disease though he raises from 300 to 500 head of hogs each year, and the disease has raged all around him. The beds, pens, feeding-floors and water-troughs are never free from the odor of crude carbolic acid. Dr. Detmers, in his report to the Department of Agriculture, 1880, says he thinks it possible by carbolic acid treatment to destroy the conditions necessary to formation of glia and the development of swine plague schizophtæ, by treating about three weeks with regular doses of carbolic acid.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

#### The Saddle Horse.

It was Montague, I believe, who said, "All of a man's best thoughts come to him on horseback." The late Carter Harrison, of Columbian City fame, it is said,



solved all the most intricate and perplexing problems of his celebrated administration while seated on the back of his favorite saddler. There is no question that a good saddler will always be more popular than all of the inanimate riding machines that American ingenuity can invent. As the Register's horseback man aptly puts it: "They who ride horses are the true aristocracy of pleasure; compared with them, they who ride in coaches are only the slaves of formality, and they who ride on 'wheels' are only the slaves of the instinct of locomotion.

It is truly a genuine pleasure and unsurpassed exercise to mount a good saddler for an hour's recreation. It isn't any wonder that Carter Harrison was characterized by clear-headed judgment, and that Kentucky ladies are noted for their great beauty, when we remember their fondness for the saddle horse. Not all horses that are ridden, however, are genuine saddlers. Only a very small percentage of them are fit to be called saddlers. This is not because they are difficult to breed, but because their breeding has been neglected. Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee furnish Chicago and New York with practically all the gaited saddlers on the market. There are scarcely any bred in Iowa or the other great agricultural States, and yet there is no class of horses on the market that commands higher average prices than first-class saddlers. They outsell draft horses. More training is required to reach the highest price, but they pay well for the training. If the horse is to retain public favor in the fullest measure, the saddle horse must not be neglected. Every farm should have a good saddler,

and it may be a combined saddler and driver. There is good money in growing this class of horses.—*Rural Life*.

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To our *correspondent* in Virginia we would say: The lime sold in Baltimore is much richer in the calcareous principle than that brought to Virginia from the North. The lime sold in Baltimore is obtained from the quarries of Baltimore county.  
Ed.

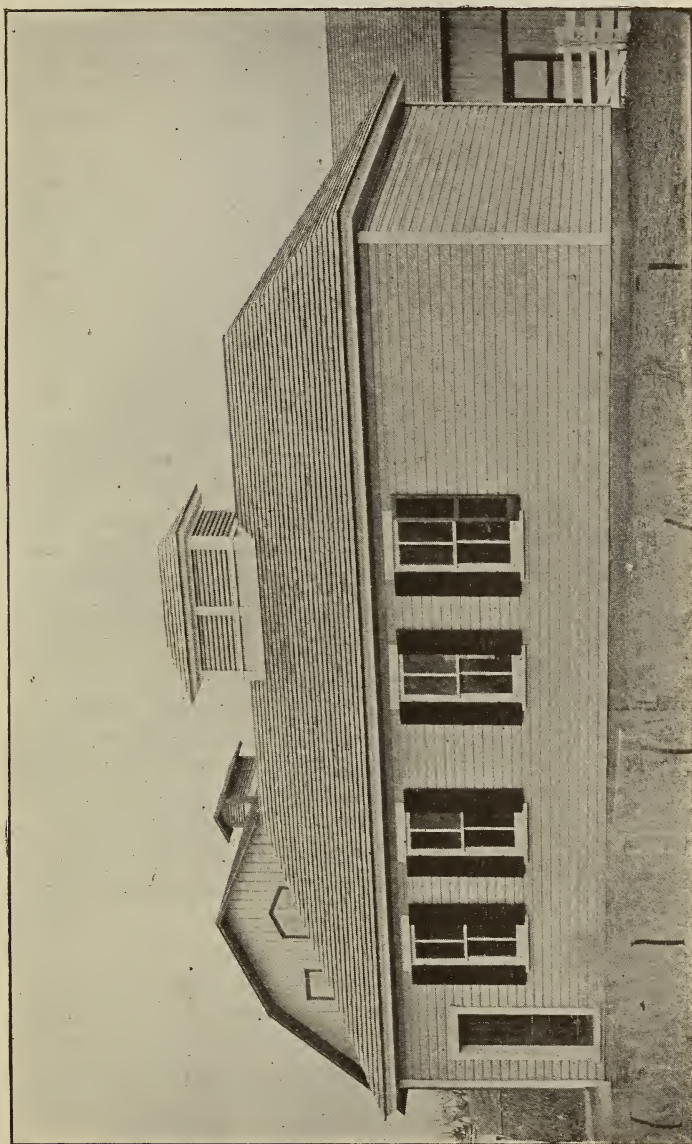
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To our *Subscriber* who asks if we have any record of the number of bushels of Sugar Beets raised to the acre in Maryland we answer that the late Gen'l Geo. S. Brown, of Balto., raised on a quarter of an acre on his farm, a number of years ago, 223 bus. equal to 892 bus. to the acre.  
Ed.

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#### Swamp Mud.

Our *correspondent* in North Carolina is informed that his swamp mud should be composted before being put upon his field—he can mix it with barnyard and stable manure, in the proportion of two loads of mud to one of manure, or he may use any alkaline substance as a solvent, as ashes, potash, soda, &c. If ashes be used, and they be unslaked, 5 bushels to the double horse-cart load, or he may use lime slaked with salt brine; but whatever substance he may use, a bushel of plaster should be mixed with every 20 double horse-cart loads of the mass, and the compost should remain long enough in compost for fermentation and decomposition to have actively commenced, before being used, and in the meantime the pile should be shoveled over. For such care it will pay with compound interest.  
Ed.



MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION CREAMERY.

For the Maryland Farmer.

# DAIRY DEPARTMENT OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL STATION.

The illustration of the Dairy Department of the Maryland Agricultural Station in this number shows the new creamery, the floor plan of the same and the new dairy barn which have recently been added to the equipment of the Maryland Experiment Station. This addition has been made in order to keep pace with changing conditions of the agriculture of the State. Many sections that were but a few years ago grain producing are now becoming dairy centres. In 1888 there were less than six creameries in the State but now there are 80 in operation.

The work at present of the Station will be to illustrate the best methods of work with the average conditions as they exist in the State. Illustrations how to go about selecting and rearing a profitable butter herd will be a prominent feature—a herd that will produce 300 lbs. of butter, or over, per cow, instead of the present low State average of 100 lbs. per cow.

It will also be the aim of the Station in its every day work, and by means of accounts, to show how it is possible to carry a cow per acre instead of using 4 or 5 acres as is usually done. The more technical work will be with feeds and improved methods of handling and care of products.

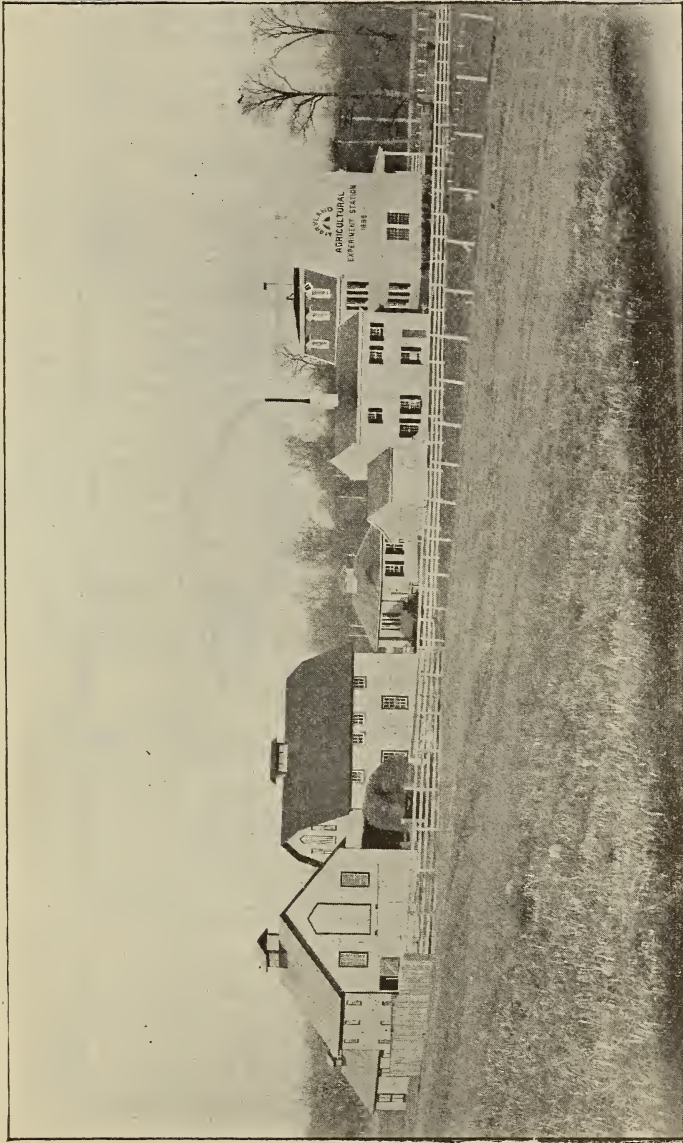
The dairy barn is fitted up with a number of kinds of stanchions, Newton cow ties, Bindwell stalls and the old fashion mangers and many conveniences for preparing and handling feeds. H. J. P.

[We are greatly pleased to give this month the Agricultural Experiment illustrations with the above communica-

tion. It will be seen that the buildings of the Station entire are given in one of the illustrations. For some years we have advocated the establishment of dairy facilities at our Agricultural College; and we hope soon to hear the announcement of preparations to accommodate farmers' daughters as well as their sons at this institution.

This seems to be the first step in the direction for which we have been laboring, viz.: That the College should be an all-around source of instruction for the farmers' family. We do not consider it to be fulfilling its mission, so long as its service is confined to only one of the sexes. It is true that the State has not provided sufficient buildings thus far even to accommodate the sons who apply for admission; but were the institution thrown open to the daughters also, it would be a great incentive to have more ample room given by the State; and private parties might also be induced to provide in part for the necessities which might arise. There are many public spirited men and women in our State, who are abundantly able to give largely for this purpose, and doubtless new dormitories would be provided in this way were the movement once assured by the Trustees of the College. No greater field, no more profitable field in point of actual good to be accomplished, can be suggested than this one. Some of our wealthy citizens would do well to link their names with our college, on condition of its being opened to farmers' daughters, and the "Garrett Dormitory," or the "Lowndes Dormitory," or the "Levering Dormitory," or any other name of philanthropic man or woman, one or all of them, would be acceptable. —Ed.]





Offices and Laboratory.

Boiler and Engine Room.

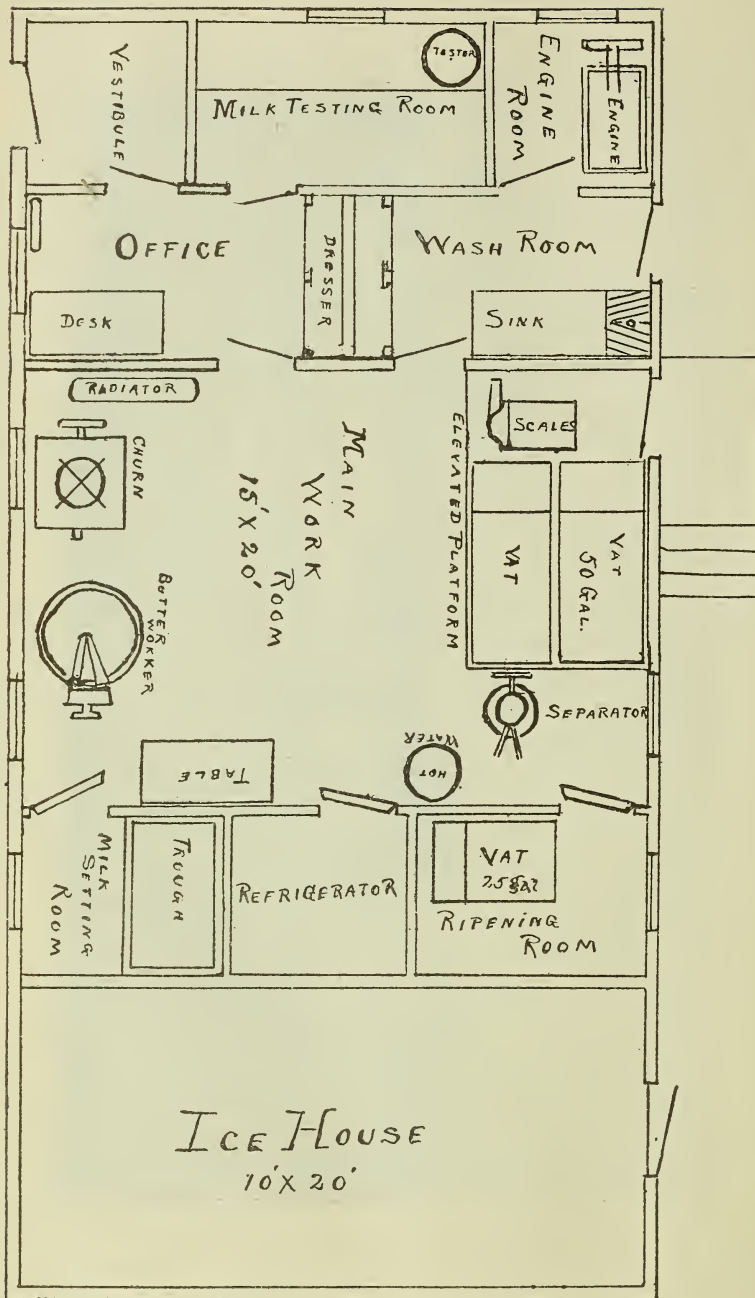
Creamery.

Main Barn.

New Dairy Barn.

Sheep Barn.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION BUILDINGS.



FLOOR PLAN OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION CREAMERY.

### Not a Bad Showing.

The trotting horse business of this country, though like other business, is not what it "used to be," is still a vast industry. During the year '95 more than five thousand trotters and pacers were disposed of at the trotting horse sales, and they brought more than \$1,000,000, or an average of over \$200 per head. On the trotting turf, also, a large business was transacted. The 820 members of the American Trotting Association, located in thirty-five states, territories, Canada, and British America, held 862 meetings during the year, with an aggregate of 1,077 days of trotting and pacing, and altogether offered \$2,305,660 in purses and stakes. The members of the National Trotting Association probably have done fully as well, which, in conjunction with the offerings of non-association tracks, would swell the stake and purse offerings to something like six million dollars, and the total number of racing days to something near six thousand. With such a showing during the worst panic that has ever visited the American continent, it can well be imagined to what proportions the business of the trotting turf would probably reach under the benign influences of "good times."

### A New Potato in England.

#### The Paxton

The fine potato which threatens to beat the record for quantity, while, equaling the best in quality, is said to have been raised in Germany, though of British parentage. It is described as a cross between the Victoria and the Magnum Bonum—and it would be difficult to choose a more promising one. At the great show of the United East Lothian Agricultural Society, the first prize for the heaviest yield went to the Paxtons, grown by Mr. Tyohe, Newton-lees, with a crop estimated to yield twenty-four tons per acre.—*Agricultural Economist*.

On April 20 Senator Cannon, of Utah, introduced a joint resolution which if it is enacted into law would give the city of Washington a remarkable attraction. Mr. Cannon proposes to have constructed an enormous map of the United States showing every hill, mountain, valley, river, lake, village, city and railroad. All this is to be done in miniature, but on such a scale as will give a map about two thirds of a mile in length by one-third of a mile in breadth. The map is to be constructed on such a scale that one foot of the map surface would represent one square mile of the actual area. The proposition is a serious one, although it is not likely to be received as such. The value of such a map would be very great.—*Scientific American*.

Experiments have been carried out by Bruttini on the subject of the influence of salts on the sprouting of seeds and the results are thus described by Prometheus: "The experiments were tried in the following manner: Fifteen seeds were placed for twenty-four hours in solutions of 1 to 2 per cent. of the different salts, and then compared, in respect to germination, with fifteen other similar seeds kept for the same time in pure water. At the end of four days all these last had sprouted, while the others gave variable results. With potassium nitrate the fifteen seeds sprouted in equal degree, while with mercuric chloride not one sprouted. Sodium chloride exercised a marked injurious effect, and so did potassium phosphate, while potassium permanganate had only a very weak effect. Chloride of iron in a two per cent. solution destroyed all germination; with one per cent. solution only two of the seeds sprouted."

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See advertisement Noblestown Manufacturing Co., page 8,



Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

### INTERESTING ITEMS.

Lord Londonderry is a great breeder of Shetland ponies.

Butte is the largest mining and smelting city in the world.

There are seventy-two miles of Northern Pacific Railroad in Wisconsin.

A good quality of sandstone is found near the shore of Lake Superior.

Irrigation is beginning to play an important part in the development of Montana.

Orizaba, the capitol of Vera Cruz, Mexico, is a manufacturing town of 20,000 inhabitants.

The distance from St. Paul to Portland, Oregon, is 2,056 miles, which is traversed in 78.05 hours.

In 1812 the Earl of Selkirk, of Scotland, established his colony near where Winnipeg now stands.

The production of gold in the United States, from 1792 to and including 1895, was \$2,063,336,679.

According to M. Depay, green wood when cut down contains about 45 per cent. of its weight in moisture.

The "Stavekirche" at Bogund, Norway, is one of the most venerable wooden church edifices in the world. It is over 700 years old.

The old idea of battling with both nature and disease is exploded. He who depresses the system to get rid of pathological conditions is behind the times.

Lake Winnipeg was discovered in 1736 by Veranderie. It is said the first settler in the Red River Valley was a French trader who located in 1780 at Pembina.

A Russian medical man has noticed that the human eye naturally winks three or four times less often when reading by electric light than when a candle is used.

Corea is a shut-in nation no longer. A Yankee trader named Morse has obtained from the Corean Government a concession for a railroad between Seoul and Chemulpo, its seaport.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Acad-

emy of Sciences, M. Balland presented a memoir describing an analysis of a sample of rice over a century old. He found the rice only slightly deficient in fat.

Minister Arraiga, of Guatemala, has informed the Department of State, that a central American exposition will be held at Guatemala la Nueva, the capital of Guatemala, next year, from March 15th to July 15th.

The world's production of gold since the date of the discovery of America, according to the most reliable statistics amounts, reported and unreported, in round figures, to from nine to ten and one-half billions of dollars.

The oldest piece of linen paper in existence, so far as is known, is a manuscript containing a treaty between the kings of Aragon and Castile. It is dated 1177, and is still in a fair state of preservation, retaining the ink very well.

A proposal of marriage for the hand of an Egyptian princess made 3500 years ago has been discovered in the British museum. It is in the form of an inscribed brick, and is not only the oldest, but the most substantial love letter in existence.

Statistics are said to establish the fact that the Jewish population of Poland has trebled within two generations, while the Christians have remained stationary in number. Jewish writers ascribe this difference to the religious health rules of the Jews.

The original conception in the building of the Northern Pacific, contemplated using the Missouri River Valley from the Rocky Mountains eastward. For what were considered strong reasons this route was abandoned and that of the Yellowstone River substituted.

The low white buildings seen to the southward from a Northern Pacific train, as it passes from Bismarck to Mandan, are all that remains of "Old Fort Abraham Lincoln," historic as the home of the Custer's and the Seventh Cavalry, prior to that fatal fight with the Sioux in 1876.

For the Maryland Farmer,

**CABBAGE.**

**The Amount of Plant Food Consumed by an Average Crop.**

BY H. J. PATTERSON,

Chemist of the Md. Agrl. Expt. Station.

The importance of this crop can only be realized when we consider that there are over 77,000 acres devoted to its culture in the United States, and that it gives to the farmers an annual net return of \$118 per acre. Over fifty per cent. of the cabbage grown is raised in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia; thirteen per cent. in the Norfolk trucking section, and prominent though this crop seems to those who live in the vicinity of Baltimore and Washington, this trucking section produces but five per cent. of the total crop.

With cabbage as with all crops a knowledge of its composition and the plant foods consumed aid in an understanding of the needs of the crop and in intelligently manuring for the same. In the course of a study of the chemical composition of the cabbage plant determinations of the fertilizing elements contained in the different parts have been made with the following results:

**Fertilizing Materials Found in the Different Parts of Cabbage Plants.**

(Per cents in fresh materials.)

|                 | Heads.  | Refuse          | Root.   |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
|                 | Per ct. | Leaves. Per ct. | Per ct. |
| Phosphoric acid | 0.023   | 0.080           | 0.111   |
| Potash          | 0.087   | 0.402           | 0.762   |
| Nitrogen        | 0.065   | 0.227           | 0.352   |
| Lime            | 0.019   | 0.441           | 0.107   |

An average crop of cabbage will yield per acre 4000 mature and immature heads weighing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. each or 14,000 pounds. 4,500 refuse leaves and heads weighing 2 pounds each or 9,000 pounds and 4,500

roots and root stalks weighing  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound each or 1,125 pounds.

Combining the above figures we find that each acre of an average crop of cabbage requires during its growth the following amounts of plant foods:

**Pounds of Fertilizer Found in Cabbage from**

**One Acre.**

|                 | Heads. | Refuse. | Roots. | Total. |
|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
|                 | Lbs.   | Lbs.    | Lbs.   | Lbs.   |
| Phosphoric acid | 3.2    | 7.2     | 1.2    | 11.6   |
| Potash          | 12.2   | 36.2    | 8.6    | 57.0   |
| Nitrogen        | 9.1    | 20.4    | 4.0    | 33.5   |

This means that the cabbage crop of the United States requires in its growth at least 450 tons of phosphoric acid (P205), 2,195 tons of potash (K20), and 1,290 tons of nitrogen (N); of these amounts 123 tons of phosphoric acid, 470 tons of potash and 350 tons of nitrogen are sold off the farms in the heads. The balance is left on the land as refuse, either to be fed to stock or plowed under for a succeeding crop.

Putting these figures in a different way we find that the cabbage grown in the United States take from the soil an equivalent of about 16,000 tons of a fertilizer analyzing 3 per cent. of phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. of potash and 8 per cent of nitrogen, or about 385,000 tons of moderately well rotted stable manure.

**How Shall Manure for Cabbage be Applied and in What Amounts?**

The amount of the various plant foods which shall be applied for this crop must be modified, as for any crop, with reference to the conditions, character and needs of the land. Soils differ in the amounts of plant food they contain and in the availability of that food according to the derivation and the culture to which they have been submitted, Consequently due consideration must be

given these points in preparing a fertilizer to be applied. Consideration must be given not only to furnishing sufficient plant food, but to furnishing it in a form best adapted to the crop to be grown so that the crop will have an abundance of available plant foods at all stages of growth. In order to grow cabbage to perfection, it should never be checked in its growth after starting and should be grown comparatively quickly.

The methods of fertilization and culture should be such as to keep the soil mellow and allow water to circulate freely. This can only be done by having the soil full of organic matter. The organic matter can be furnished by means of stable manure, yet in most places this can be supplied more economically by growing some preparatory green crop, such as peas and clover (especially crimson clover) and then turning this under.

The additional supply of plant food can then be supplied cheaper by means of a commercial fertilizer. The commercial fertilizer should furnish the plant foods in the most readily available form possible. The major portion of supply of potash and phosphoric acid may be applied to the preparatory crop if such is grown, and then supplying the balance at time of setting the plants. The nitrogen for the most part can be supplied by means of the stable manure or the green crop, but it will be well to apply some very soluble nitrate or ammonia compound at the time of setting the plants, and in some cases an additional application at the time the heads are beginning to form will prove profitable.

The amount of fertilizer to apply must

be determined by each grower for himself depending upon his conditions, but in most every case it will be found desirable to apply fertilizer containing *much more nitrogen and potash* than the ordinary cabbage and truck fertilizer found on the market; nevertheless there are but few cases where it would be necessary to have as large percentages as indicated above.

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The principal object of plowing is to loosen up the soil, for four purposes: (1) To enable the soil to absorb the rainfall more quickly and more freely than it would in its undisturbed condition; (2) to maintain more of the rainfall near the roots of the plants; (3) to admit fresh air to the roots of plants; (4) to enable the roots of the young or quickly growing plants to penetrate the soil more easily.

MILTON WHITNEY.

Chief of the Div. of Agricultural Soils,  
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.  
In the Year Book.

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#### Ice Cream made by a New Process.

I have an Ice Cream Freezer that will freeze cream instantly. The cream is put into the freezer and comes out instantly, smooth and perfectly frozen. This astonishes people and a crowd will gather to see the freezer in operation and they will all want to try the cream. You can sell cream as fast as it can be made and sell freezers to many of them who would not buy an old style freezer. It is really a curiosity and you can sell from \$5 to \$8 worth of cream and six to twelve freezers every day. This makes a good profit these hard times and is a pleasant employment. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo., will send full particulars and information in regard to this new invention on application and will employ good salesmen on salary.

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Ripans Tabules cure headache.



**THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN.**

JULY 1896.

When berry plants produce one crop, they never bear again. A new plant must be grown every year for next season's crop.

In the effort to bear fruit and mature perfect seed, plants become completely exhausted.

In this weak condition, they at once offer an abiding place for germs of disease and a depository for eggs of future insect pests.

A dying plant also endangers health and vigor of new growth; hence all old canes and plants should be removed and burned immediately after fruiting.

In raspberries not only remove all old canes, but all weak and unthrifty new growth. Four or five vigorous canes in each hill are sufficient for best results.

More than a score of distinct and separate diseases are found among raspberries.

The most common are "Orange rust" on black caps and "Curl leaf" among reds.

Hills so effected should be dug out, root and branch and burned at once.

The removal of weak and dying canes, judicious pruning, to admit free circulation of air and thorough cultivation, are the great safeguards against insects and disease.

"Bordeau Mixture," "Kerosene Emulsion," "White Hellebore" and kindred remedies are sometimes necessary, and the successful grower should know when and how to use them. All are quickly prepared and easily applied.

It is a question whether strawberry beds should be allowed to bear more than one crop.

If season has been favorable, and a large crop produced, or if grass and weeds have been allowed to take possession, then do not hesitate to plow under and start new beds.

If, however, a small crop was produced from vigorous vines and the beds kept free from grass and weeds, as they should be,

then the second year or even a third, may be profitable, depending much on season, fertility of soil, cultivation, etc.

When old beds are to be continued, they should be mowed immediately after fruiting and burned over. Then reduce rows to six inches in width, hoe out all weeds and grass, apply fine manure, and cultivate often same as new beds.

With this treatment, new runners will soon appear and a nice matted row may be secured, producing many berries the following season.

As a rule, new beds every year are most profitable and satisfactory.

M. A. THAYER,  
Sparta, Wis.

**A Great Chance to Make Money.**

I want to tell you of my wonderful success. Being a poor girl and needing money badly, I tried the Dish Washer business and have cleared \$200 every month. It is more money than I ever had before and I can't help telling you about it, for I believe any person can do as well as I have if they only try. Dish Washers sell on sight; every lady wants one. The Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo., will give you all necessary instructions, so you can begin work at once. The Dish Washer does splendid work; you can wash and dry the dishes in two or three minutes without putting your hands in the water at all. Try this business and let us know how you succeed.—ELIZABETH C.

**How's This!**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### CRIMSON CLOVER.

BY M. S. JAMES.

It is only natural, that the agricultural press is giving so much attention to the subject of crimson clover. This valuable soil-renovator has almost completely revolutionized the methods of farming in certain localities. Its success, therefore, is a matter of much importance, and no doubt farmers will welcome any new light that can be thrown upon its proper culture. While so far it has done better in certain sections than in others, nevertheless the Northern and Southern geographical boundaries have not been clearly established. In South Carolina, for instance, we read of its valuable influence in aiding in the restoration of the worn out cotton lands, while on the other hand we find that our friends in New Jersey, who are raising fruits and vegetables, place their entire faith in crimson clover to improve the condition of their land and to aid in increasing the yield and quality of their products. It is certain, then, that the value of crimson clover has been clearly established, and it only remains for each farmer to find out for himself, how well this crop will thrive on his particular soil. A trial costs but little and may be of untold value.

Crimson clover is essentially a cool-weather plant. Its season of growth nicely falls in the gap between the late summer harvest season and the spring planting. It can be sown in the latitude of New Jersey during the months of July and August, while further South it is well to wait a month or six weeks longer. It grows well during the winter months, keeps the land well covered, thereby

preventing leaching, and matures in the spring. It can either be mown for hay, fed to stock and the manure returned to the soil, or else it can be plowed under, in which case it adds a large quantity of valuable organic matter and nitrogen to the land, which improve both its physical and chemical condition.

Crimson, like other clovers and peas, is a nitrogen gatherer, i. e. it gets its nitrogen from the air and need not be fertilized with this material. On the other hand, though, crimson clover must find its supply of mineral fertilizers, phosphoric acid and potash, already present in the soil, and it will generally pay to furnish them in the form of cheap fertilizers, like acid phosphate and the potash salts, muriate of potash and kainit. Now the most economical plan is to fertilize the clover liberally with phosphoric acid and potash, which cause a heavy growth and a consequent large quantity of free nitrogen, which is absorbed from the air.

In the South it is now a favorite and excellent custom to sow clover seed in the cotton or corn about the time of the last working. The rains in this section are very heavy and the exhaustion of the soil there is due more to exposure during the winter, than to the removal of plant food by cropping. The covering to the land afforded by crimson clover will, of course, prevent this leaching, and at the same time this plant can send roots deep down into the soil and bring up nourishment, that would be beyond the reach of other crops.

In the orchard also, crimson clover is "at home," so to say. If it is properly fed, it will in turn furnish nourishment to the fruit trees, thus promoting a strong

and healthy growth of the latter, which means in most cases fruit in abundance and excellent in flavor, which naturally commands the highest market prices.

As regards the proper quantities of fertilizers to apply to crimson clover, this will of course depend upon the soil and the crop that is to follow. An average application, though, would be about 300 lbs. of acid phosphate and 200 lbs. of muriate of potash (or 600 lbs. of kainit) per acre. It is best to apply these materials before the clover is sown and work them well into the soil by means of the harrow.

As nitrogen is the most expensive of all the fertilizer materials, and as this is supplied free when crimson clover is cultivated, it is easy to see that every farmer has it in his power to get his fertilizers at a minimum cost. The rational plan to follow, then, is to depend upon the crimson clover to furnish the nitrogen, and at the same time to use phosphates and potash in liberal quantities to promote the highest possible development of the plant.

#### Caution against Cutting Asparagus.

It has often been said that the worst enemy to Asparagus in our garden is the knife, and particularly the special one invented for torturing this specially sensitive vegetable. The orthodox Asparagus knife is from six inches to a foot long, partly a cutting knife and partly a toothed saw—narrow, rough, and capable of marvellous mischief among the crowns. The latter grow in clusters, the separate stems being more or less closely together, so that in cutting the larger and forwarder stems the latter and advancing ones are almost sure to get injured more or less severely. Now there

is not the slightest occasion to use a knife at all in the taking off or gathering of Asparagus. The best way, and after a little practice it needs little more time than the common mode of cutting with a knife or saw, is to remove the soil from the stems down to the crown, then seize the shoot firmly with finger and thumb and twist it sharply round. This breaks the grass off level with the crown, leaving no upstanding stumps—which retard healing and may cause decomposition. Firm handling of the heads as low down as possible is the sole art of despatch in the wringing off of Asparagus heads. A little more time is well bestowed on this simple matter, as careful gathering not only adds to the gross weight of the yield, but renders the injury or destruction of successive crops impossible. Reckless gathering is often more injurious than excessive gathering or cutting too late. The general notion seems to be that we may safely go on cutting Asparagus until our peas come in; that is, doubtless, very convenient for the kitchen, though it often proves debilitating to the Asparagus beds; much depends on age and strength of beds, quality of soil, and after treatment; but the earlier in season Asparagus beds can be *rested*—and that means allowed to make long tops to form next year's edible tops—the better. April and May are the season *par excellence* for outside Asparagus. The gathering of edible heads should cease as early in June as possible, and must close on the fifteenth, if the grass is to continue in strong and profitable condition for years. Young plants should not be cut for eating until they are three years old; a few heads are often gathered earlier, but to do so is



like cooking the hen that lays the golden egg, and has to be paid for many times over in weakly crowns and puny stems, hardly worth growing or eating.—*Agl. Economist.*

#### PASTURING CLOVER.

"When to turn animals upon clover must depend upon existing circumstances says Mr. Bonham, in *Breeder's Gazette*. If one is short of feed and has no other pasture it may be necessary to let the stock into the clover as soon as the plants are large enough to furnish a good bite, but one must be hard pressed to make this advisable. At this time the land is not sufficiently settled and the clover is very washy. If one can turn the cattle on bluegrass first and get them accustomed to green feed before turning them on clover there is little or no danger of injury. The clover will have time to become more nutritious under the influence of the sunlight and the ground settled so as not to be injured by tramping. The blade of grass nipped at the point will continue to grow, but the stem or leaf of clover does not. It starts growth further down and throws out a new branch or shoot from below. From the nature of its growth we have found it better to keep stock off until near blooming time. If our aim is to benefit the land rather than furnish pasture we would not turn in until bloom begins to appear, and even then would delay a while if the ground is very wet, as it often is after good May rains. The ground tramped when too wet becomes hard quickly and the plants later in the season dry up sooner and we lose more in the growth of clover and length of season than was gained by the early graz-

ing under faulty conditions. Clover pasture is greatly improved by the addition of Timothy or orchard grass, or both. They furnish a variety in grazing that is acceptable and beneficial to stock, and also help to more completely cover the ground, and this feature alone pays well for the extra outlay of seed. The pasture lasts longer and there is better grazing later in the season when the clover becomes woody. Another advantage in double seeding is found in the Timothy and orchard taking on some spots better than the clover and escaping an early freeze that may have caught the clover at a critical stage. With these grasses added there is far less danger of stock bloat. The cattle and horses prefer Timothy or orchard grass to clover and will not gorge themselves wholly with clover.

"As to the bloat there is really little to be feared from it if one will only use discretion in turning cattle from dry feed to the clover field. In twenty-five years' experience with clover pasture we have never had a case of bloat. We think our protection comes from first turning stock from dry feed to bluegrass pasture and seeing that they do not go even on the bluegrass hungry or half starved. A regular feed of fodder, hay or grain is given before the stock goes to grass or clover, and the animals are left there the first day only an hour, and a clear, bright day is preferred when the grass is warm and not loaded with cold dew. The temperature of the stomach is not lowered so as to check normal action. After a day or two the cattle become accustomed to the change of food and are left on the pasture. Cows taken out of pasture or clover over night are fed

mill feed before leaving the stable for the clover field. If cattle go on clover with a full stomach they will put in more time getting their bearings in a new field than eating. If turned in empty and hungry they will fill themselves greedily and trouble may be looked for. Prevention is far better than the trocar or charcoal or fat meat, or any of the many cures for bloat. Cattle on clover will enjoy access to a straw or a hay stack and will eat enough of the dry feed to correct the tendency of too washy feed. It is like feeding hay or other dry feed once a day to cattle fed silage. It is good economy to provide the dry feed. So long as labor is high compared with land and prices of crops grown we can better afford to turn cattle on clover than to cut and haul it to them at the barns. The waste is great by cattle tramping down rank clover, but it benefits the land and the cattle harvest is free of cost. Where one has a dairy he can carry double as many cows to the acre by soiling as by grazing. Yet it is not proven that the cows or their milk or progeny are any better when kept from the freedom of the clover and bluegrass pastures. For swine clover pasture is thought superior to bluegrass. This may be true for older stock, but for brood sows with pigs following them we can do far better on bluegrass and the regular morning and evening feed of grain or mill stuff. The sucking pigs and lambs do better on short grass where they are not chilled and wearied wading through wet clover after a restless and greedy mother. Clover pasture supplements the permanent bluegrass pastures, but can never fill their place. That our bluegrass pastures would be benefited by an occasional sow-

ing of clover is most probable, but we have not tested it."

From the very earliest times farmers have assigned a very high value to humus as a factor of soil fertility, and this conclusion was strengthened by the ascertained fact that soils rich in humus were, as a rule, highly productive, and that such materials as animal excrement or barnyard manure, which supplied the soil with an abundance of humus, preserved a marked fertilizing power. Although many of the old theories which were supposed to account for the value of humus are no longer tenable, recent experiments have shown that there are sound scientific reasons for ascribing to humus a high value as a factor of soil fertility, and have demonstrated that "farmers are wholly right in attaching great importance to the preservation of humus in their soils."

HARRY SNYDER, B. Sc.,

Prof. of Ag'l Chemistry, College of Agriculture, University of Minn.

In the Year Book.

#### The British Army and British Beef.

Mr. R. E. Turnbull, of Shrewsbury, recently, says H. in an English Exchange, quite justly complained of the fact that sixty per cent. of the beef supplied to the Army is imported refrigerated beef. It does seem fair and only just, on sentimental grounds alone, that the British Army should, as far as is consistent with due economy, be maintained at least at home upon home-grown produce. But Major Stackpole, of the Army Service corps, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Marking Foreign Meat, stated that "the



men liked it better than home-killed beef." It needs, however, a little explanation to account for this. Major Stackpole admitted that at sixty-nine per cent. of the military stations he found inferior beef—bull beef and cow beef. Now our own experience, at one cavalry station especially, was that at least once a week and often more frequently, the fresh (!) meat supplied was actually condemned—sometimes after being cooked, and the men in the barrack rooms had to eke out a meal on bread and cheese. Now the frozen or refrigerated meat to say the least of it is a reliable article, and may be—because it is the flesh of well grown cattle—physiologically the more nutritious, but Major Stackpole gets a little out of his bearings when he says that the meat is more nutritious because we have not got the grasses in England to bring an animal up to the

state of perfection. The fact is, the imported meat is generally a reliable article, and the home meat supplied is inferior and often worse than that. Every cook, soldier or otherwise, knows that the refrigerated meat if baked or boiled is tender and tasty, and parts with its gravy into the water always put into the "baking" tin. But when cold, the imported meat is a comparatively tasteless, fibrous—not tough—mass. It has then lost almost all its juices, and the veriest tyro would know a cold roast English joint as compared with the other. Soldiers in the ranks do not, however, enjoy cold joints, but unscrupulous contractors for meat are to blame for Major Stackpole's opinion, and not English meat. An orderly officer is not as a rule a safe judge of meat, and the contractor can deceive him more easily with the inferior home-killed than with other.

## Baltimore Business Directory<sup>e</sup>

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Accountant.</b>                       | Expert Accountant.<br>Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.             | <b>Cole's Hotel,</b>                         | Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate.<br>Stables. N.W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts |
| <b>Agricultural Implements,</b>          | Seeds, etc. Griffith & Lytle, 516 Eno Street.                       | <b>Carrollton Hotel.</b>                     | Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.           |
| <b>Attorney at Law,</b>                  | Broker in Business Opportunities<br>G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law Bld'g | <b>Maltby House.</b>                         | American and European Plan.<br>Pratt Street, near Charles.                 |
| <b>Auctioneers &amp; Commis'n Mer's,</b> | Merryman & Patterson, 11 S. Charles                                 | <b>Hatter.</b>                               | James E. Connolly.<br>S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.                   |
| <b>Baltimore Transfer Co.</b>            | 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, Baggage & Freight                  | <b>House and Sign Painters,</b>              | Pole & Wilson,<br>Sharp and Barnett Sts.                                   |
| <b>Business College</b>                  | School of Shorthand, Typewriting. C. E. Banett, 102 N. Charles      | <b>House and Sign Painters</b>               | Phillip Endlich,<br>201 E. Saratoga St.                                    |
| <b>Barber's Supplies.</b>                | (Largest House South.)<br>M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore          | <b>Leather &amp; Shoe Findings.</b>          | J. A. McCambridge & Co.<br>118 S. Calvert St.                              |
| <b>S. L. Lamberd Co.,</b>                | Agricult'l Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.        | <b>Lumber Dealers.</b>                       | Thos. Matthews & Son,<br>Canton Avenue & Albemarle St.                     |
| <b>Grain Drills.</b>                     | Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street.    | <b>Patent Fire Pots,</b>                     | Blow Pipes, Burners, &c.<br>The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.               |
| <b>Grain Drills.</b>                     | Bickford & Huffman Co., B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.        | <b>Pattern &amp; Model Makers,</b>           | Leach & Orem,<br>210 N. Holliday St.                                       |
| <b>Carriage Builders,</b>                | Martin L. McCormick & Bro. Mdaison and Boundey Aves.                | <b>Plummer and Gas Fitter,</b>               | J. M. Foster,<br>100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.                               |
| <b>Chemicals &amp; Fertilizers,</b>      | R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs Agent, 102 S. Charles St.                | <b>Printers Rollers &amp; Roller Gum,</b>    | J. E. Norman & Co,<br>421 Exchange Pl.                                     |
| <b>Mass. Benefit Ass'n,</b>              | P. L. Perkins, General Agent Fidelity building.                     | <b>Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers,</b> | Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light   |
| <b>Engineers &amp; Machinists.</b>       | C. L. Gwinn & Co., 709 E. Fayette Street                            | <b>Sample Trunks &amp; Cases.</b>            | L. Gram, Manufacturer & Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St.                           |
| <b>General Directors,</b>                | Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hack Supplied) 221 S Eutaw Street.           | <b>Veterinarian.</b>                         | Wm. Dougherty, D. V. S. Graduate of Veterinary Medicine, 1035 Cathedral    |



# MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

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Always give the name of the postoffice to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

210 E. LEXINGTON ST.,

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

7th Month. JULY. 31 Days.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

|            | D. H. M.       |             | D. H. M.        |
|------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Last Quar. | 2 8 23.2 A.M.  | First Quar. | 17 11 4.3 A.M.  |
| New Moon   | 10 2 35.0 P.M. | Full Moon   | 24 12 45.1 P.M. |
| Apogee     | 2 10 P.M.      | Perigee     | 15 1 P.M.       |
| Apogee     | 30 5 P.M.      |             |                 |

Jupiter will be evening star from June 15th to July 25th.

Sunshine and shower, wont last half an hour ;

Sunshine and shower, rain again to-morrow.

Between the hours of ten and two

Will show you what the day will do.

Forked lightning at night,

The next day clear and bright.

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors and suggesting to them to subscribe to it.

## STATE FAIRS.

Prince George's.—At Upper Marlboro', Sept 28-29; Oct. 1-2.

## NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

We are not so much concerned with the person nominated as with the principles which lie back of the nomination. That the Republicans have nominated McKinley is of little practical import ; but it is of great importance as to what they propose to do, to give us a reasonable prospect of better times for the farmer. For many years the farmers' outlook has been growing more and more dismal and they have turned to their govern-

ment for measures which would bring relief. They have come to the conclusion as a body that the trouble lies in the financial administration of the country, and they do not hesitate to express their opinion through the ballot. Hitherto they have generally depended upon the party to which they have been attached to carry out their views ; but parties have failed to respond to their desires, and a very large body of the farmers have become identified as independent voters, and ready to cast their influence where it will do the work they are bent upon achieving. This is right, for no party should be allowed to stand in the way of the farmers' prosperity. On their prosperity rests the success of our country in the great march of improvement upon which it has entered. The success of party should always be subordinate to the general good.

For the past twenty years or more the farmers have been experiencing the ill effects of extravagant legislation and the curtailment of the basis of currency, until at present the stringency has become fearful with them. They regard, therefore, the platform of parties more than the individuals nominated, and

upon that they must determine their action.

The Republican platform is only a continuance of the policies which have been in operation for the past twenty years. It insures the same extravagant legislation, and the same financial principles which have brought the farmers to their present condition. It is only a continuation of the influences which have hitherto proved so disastrous to all their interests. We do not know at present what the Democratic platform will be and therefore cannot here give any opinion. But thus far we can only regard the one which is before us; and in that we can see no sign of a particle of relief from the present distressed condition of the farmer. It would rejoice us if we could have been able to record here a brighter and more hopeful opinion from this convention of the Republican party; for the MARYLAND FARMER is not a partisan journal, and only regards party as it affects the farmers of our country.

Robert P. Porter, supt. of the last census returns, has returned from a trip to Japan. He visited 200 mills, factories and shops, covering every important industry in Japan. There are 950,000 female weavers employed in the mills, who work for from 3 to 4 cents per day for young girls and 10 to 15 cents per day for expert weavers. The total value of the textile industry of Japan may reach nearly \$100,000,000 this year. Children of the ages of seven and eight years work for a cent a day of 12 to 14 hours. Japan's foreign trade has gone from \$78,000,000 in 1895 to \$296,000,000 in 1895, which is nearly half the Pacific trade.

It has been ascertained that there are twelve million dollars in the treasury of the United States awaiting the claims of rightful owners—men whose cotton was seized after the war. After the close of actual hostilities in 1865, cotton was seized throughout the South and sold by the Government. Over 35,000 bales were taken from their rightful owners and converted into money by Federal officers. This money has never been touched, but has been invested in Government bonds. It is now proposed to allow the claims for this fund to go to the United States Court of Claims for adjudication.

The recent legislature of this State appropriated ten thousand dollars for a thorough survey of the State. Johns Hopkins scientists are now making a tour of the counties on the preliminary work—this will be followed up later on until the complete work is finished. This new survey will be invaluable, for we have never yet had a thorough survey of all the resources of this wonderful State; this we will get when the work is completed by the staff from the Johns Hopkins University.

Inspired by the high prices realized by the cotton crop of 1895-6, Egyptian planters have this spring increased the area to the maximum limit permitted by the country's irrigation facilities. The increase will amount to fully 8 per cent. This season's area will approximate 1,150,000 acres. Conservative forecasters believe the crop will yield possibly 700,000 bales of 750 lbs., equivalent to 1,125,000 American bales, and the largest ever raised in the Nile valley.

During the last nine months, says Mr. R. H. Edmonds in the News, New Orleans has exported 15,000,000 bus. of corn against 2,000,000 bus. for the corresponding time of the previous year. Just below the city a new shipping point has been established, where nearly \$3,000,000 has been invested in building a grain elevator, cotton warehouse, cotton compresses and docks and piers for steamship purposes.

A deputation of Irish horse breeders recently waited on the Lord Lieutenant at Dublin Castle with the object of asking his lordship's assistance in checking the importation of hackney stallions into Ireland as prejudicial to the interests of native breeders. They did not get a very encouraging reception.

As a result of the tuberculin test applied by the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture on several hundred cattle since Jan. 1—196 were pronounced affected. Every animal was killed and all found diseased but one.

Dr. Wm. Seward Webb, of New York, seems to be going in for arboriculture at a great rate. He has just planted 30,000 spruce and pine trees on his estate "Shelburne Farms," in Vermont. He has now a total of 70,000 trees planted.

Messrs. Theo. A. Havemeyer, Elbert T. Riddick and John Mayer, incorporated the "American Simmenthal Herd-Book Association," at Albany, a few weeks ago.

There are 17 beet sugar factories in operation at the present time in Sweden, producing annually 50,000 tons raw sugar.

Silver dollars are legal tender to any amount. Fractional parts of a silver dollar, such as dimes, quarters and halves are legal tender in sums not exceeding ten dollars.

Hon. Patrick Walsh, in a recent speech at Atlanta said: "There are 9,000,000 American farmers who for three years have not been able to earn a new dollar for an old one."

A shipment of 250 tons pig iron from Mobile to Manchester, England, was made early in June.

#### MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises, &c.

The thirty-seventh commencement of the Maryland Agricultural College was held at the College June 17th. A large number were present from Baltimore, Washington and the counties throughout the State. The following young gentlemen graduated and received the degree of Bachelor of Science: Cyrus William Dirickson, Berlin, Md.; James Anderson, Jr., Rockville; Robert B. Beale, Washington; John R. Laughlin, Kaisieville, Pa.; W. T. S. Rollins, Prince George's Co.; Thaddeus G. Crapster, Taneytown; Clarence N. Walker, Hyattsville. Degrees of Bachelor of Arts were conferred on Harvey H. Heyser, Hagerstown; and Donald Eversfield, College Park. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford delivered the address. Gov. Lowndes presented the diplomas in a forcible and appropriate address. He said that although not a practical farmer, he took great interest in agricultural pursuits, and was a judge of all products grown upon the farm. He came to



offer his greetings as the Executive of the State to the young gentlemen about to assume the responsibilities of citizenship. Gov. Lowndes also presented the following prizes: Gold medal to the member of the senior class attaining the highest average for the past four years, H. H. Heyser. Gold medal to the member of the junior class attaining the highest standing for the past three years, H. T. Welty. These handsome medals were given by Pres't Silvester. A gold pen was awarded to H. T. Welty for drawing. A gold pen was also given to Rudolph Burroughs, of the sophomore class, for drawing. A set of books was awarded to H. T. Welty for drawing in dep't of applied mechanics. A set of Bryces' "American Commonwealth" was awarded F. Posey, of the junior class, for best essay on American Citizenship. A silver badge was awarded H. T. Welty for marksmanship. A handsome sword awarded to the Captain of the successful company in the competitive drill was presented to Captain Dirickson, of Co. B. The sword was the gift of Lieut. C. Overton, commandant of the battalion. The oration of W. T. S. Rollins, a graduate and major of the battalion of cadets, was a masterly effort, dealing in the main with political rights, and the characteristics of pure citizenship. Mr. H. H. Heyser delivered the valedictory. One of the most interesting features of the day's exercises was an exhibition drill and dress parade by the battalion of cadets on the college campus in the afternoon. The battalion was under the command of Major Rollins. The Alumni Association held a meeting at six o'clock. R. B. B. Chew, Jr., was selected the choice of the alumni for one of the

trustees of the institution. Edw. F. Niles was elected president. The annual ball commencing at 9 o'clock, was largely attended and was a brilliant success.

#### ROCK HILL COLLEGE.

The thirty-ninth annual commencement of the Rock Hill College, of Ellicott City, was held at Ford's Opera House, June 11th. Cardinal Gibbons presided and awarded the diplomas, and presented the Gold Medals. President Maurice, of the College, conferred the degrees. The address to the graduates was delivered by the Right Rev. John J. Keane, D. D., rector of the Catholic University, at Washington. Bishop Keane spoke upon "The Young Men of the Future." The Opera House was filled with an appreciative audience. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following, who are the graduates, the order being according to the relative class standing: John C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Texas; John A. O'Donaghue, D'strict of Columbia; Thos. J. O'Brien, Lynchburg, Va.; John F. Conrad, Jr., Baltimore; James Regan, Jr., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and Joseph H. Vernay, Ellicott City.

Among those occupying the stage were: Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Keane, Revs. Edw. Tuohy, Don Luigi Sartori, ex-Mayor Latrobe, Brother Maurice, and the faculty of the college.

#### INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK.

It is probably well known to our readers that we have a law in this State of Maryland forbidding the importation of diseased nursery stock. The introduction of the San Jose Scale into our State

has aroused our people quite effectually and they are ready for any reasonable movement that will protect their orchards. No doubt a quarantine with some radical treatment of the stock before its distribution, which would destroy the pests and diseases which threaten the fruit product and yet would be harmless so far as the plants are concerned, can be had. We should look to our Experiment Stations to give aid in this matter. Some definite rules of inspection are certainly necessary. A law is of little account, unless the means are taken to insure its fulfilment. The interests concerned here are important enough to demand thorough work.

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#### FILLED CHEESE.

The Filled Cheese Bill recently passed by Congress, has received the signature of the President and becomes one of the laws of the land. We do not believe in sumptuary laws; but we do believe that it is right and proper that Congress should take every measure to prevent the adulteration of all articles of food, and to prevent any general counterfeiting of farmer's products. It is on this principle that the laws against Oleomargarine are based as well as this one of filled cheese. This law becomes operative ninety days after the signing of it by the President.

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#### The Milk Question.

From a sanitary point of view the question of pure milk has come into wonderful prominence, owing to the prevalence of tuberculosis among cows. The disease is far more common than most people suppose, as it is difficult of

detection by the ordinary observer, says the Scranton, Pa., Republican.

"In various parts of the state whole herds of cows have been killed by order of authorities. Often times the slaughtered animals were in fine condition, as to outward appearance, but autopsy has invariably revealed the presence of the obnoxious disease, which before was visible only to the practiced eye of the skilled veterinary surgeon.

The disease is dangerous not only to cattle, but may be contracted by persons who partake of the milk from the infected animals. It is on this account that it becomes particularly desirable to stamp out the plague as speedily as possible, and the state authorities are to be commended for the promptness with which they have gone about the work. All large herds of cows where the disease is suspected are being examined, and if diagnosis confirms suspicion, the animals are killed without delay and the owners partially reimbursed by the state.

It seems almost like a sin to slaughter whole herds of handsome cows, but it must be done in the interests of the public. Impure milk is far more dangerous than poison, for the reason that its dangerous character cannot be easily detected. Then the animals would die anyhow, dropping off one by one, while their owners would wonder why they died. In fact, tuberculosis may be suspected in every herd where frequent deaths occur, no matter how well the animals are cared for or how healthy they seem in appearance."

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Subscribe to the Maryland Farmer.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

### MARYLAND ITEMS.

Peaches are arriving freely.

Mr. Gorman will not go to Chicago.

The prices of bicycles are on a tumble.

A new baby sea lion at Druid Hill Park.

There are 7,000 tax payers in Harford Co.

Col. Frank Turner is having a silver watch chain made.

A Merchants Exchange has been organized in Hagerstown.

Foxes are destructive to poultry in the eighth district, Balto Co.

During May 2,409 steerage passengers were landed at Baltimore.

The State Board of Health has opened headquarters at 10 South St.

Kent County will pick, it is said, one million baskets of peaches this season.

Wheat harvest in Balto. county is reported good. Grass crop will be short.

Commission merchants have bought peaches in the orchards in Washington Co.

Calvert County tax rate for 1896 is \$1.10 on each \$100 of assessable property. Same as last year.

Druid Hill Park is to have two new blooded rams from the Prince of Wales' Southdown flock.

The tax rate of Carroll County has been raised from 49 cents on the \$100 to 56 cents for 1896 levy.

The Washington County tax rate has been fixed at 78 cents. Last year it was 73 cents on the \$100.

Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers, the New State Librarian, has been sworn in and taken possession of her office.

Dr. John Miller Finney, a well-known physician, died at the age of 75 years at Churchville, Harford Co.

Mr. David Slack, of Carroll Co., has been elected Supt. of the House of Correction, in place of Jesse J. Moore.

Mr. Francis Hy. Purnell, of Worcester Co., was married to Miss Mary Goldsborough, of Balto., June 25th.

The British steamer Allsawald sailed from this port June 18th for Rouen, France, with a cargo of 220,000 bus, oats,

Mr. Frank N. Hoen's Hugo won the 2.28 trotting race at McKees Rocks, near Pittsburgh, June 16th, in straight heats.

Washington College at Chestertown, Md., graduated seven students. Hon. James A. Pearce delivered the address.

The tax rate for the year 1896 of Caroline County will be \$1.03 on the \$100. This is an advance of 3 cents over last year.

The Court of Appeals decided June 18th that the mortgage taxing clause in the late assessment act is constitutional.

County Treasurer and Collector Yellott reported a balance in the treasury to credit of Balto. Co. May 30th, of \$195,489.78.

A grand ball will be given to Gov. Lowndes and his staff on July 23rd, at Frederick, during the encampment of the Md. militia.

Gov. Lowndes made an address and gave the diplomas to the graduates at the annual commencement of St. John's College, Annapolis.

The tax rate of Alleghany Co., for 1896, will be 88 cents on the \$100—a decrease of 4 cents over last year. The taxable basis is \$20,199,375.30.

Senator Gorman, accompanied by his family, will make an extended trip through the West this summer. He will go as far as the Pacific Slope.

Mr. T. Edw. Hambleton who is a practical farmer as well as a successful banker, gathered a fine crop of wheat from his farm near Luthersville.

Maj. W. E. Stewart has had his silver cup rubbed up. It was given him when an infant. He says it is a "thing of beauty" and grown in value.

Little Joe Wiesenfeld estimates that there are only 20,000 owners of bicycles in Balto., and says the sales of bicycles for 1896 in the city will not exceed 3,000.

The delegation to the Congressional Convention to meet at Ocean City Aug. 20th. from Worcester Co., are: John P. Moore, John T. Keas, Harry Purnell, O. W. Purnell, Taylor Dennis, Alfred Childs, C. F. Hargis and O. D. Collins.



The library at the Peabody Institute contains 124,501 volumes. During 1895 18,404 persons used the library: 10,819 visitors were shown through.

In 1853, Charles B. Calvert, Esq., was offered \$50,000 for 200 acres of "Riversdale," his magnificent estate, including the dwelling and appurtenances.

It is hardly thought possible that the new assessment will be operative for the levy of 1897. The work is too complicated and the assessors in the counties too few.

Maryland vs. Southern Farming was the subject of an address delivered by Mr. Lycurgus Matthews at the meeting of the Glenwood Farmers Club at its last meeting.

The Court of Appeals decided that Mr. F. Albert Kurtz is entitled to the office of State Insurance Commissioner, to which he was elected by the Board of Public Works.

Early vegetables from Jamaica have been coming to Baltimore on the Buckman Fruit Company's lines for some time. Lately a consignment of fine egg plants were received.

A cargo of marsh grass cut along the Manokin River, in Somerset Co., was recently shipped to Phila., where it is mixed with timothy hay and fed to horses. Shippers get from \$5 to \$8 a ton.

Dr. J. Clement Clark, of Caroline Co., has been appointed first ass't physician to the Maryland Hospital for the insane at Spring Grove, to succeed Dr. Percy Wade, who has been made superintendent.

The graduating class of the Western Maryland College at Westminster, this year was the largest ever known in the history of the institution. The Alumni Association elected Geo. W. Ward, pres't.

The "Streets of Cairo" is being reproduced on the ground of the Paul Boyton Water Chute Co., cor. Greenmount and North Avenues. The show will be exactly as produced on the midway at Chicago.

The Southern Railway announces a new schedule between Norfolk, Va., through Raleigh, Greensboro, Salisbury,

Asheville and Knoxville to Chattanooga, Tenn. This new train will be put into service Sunday, June 14th. and will carry combination passenger and baggage car, first-class coach and Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars.

Mr W. T. S. Talliaferro, Professor of Agriculture, Maryland Agricultural College, was married to Miss Emily Franklin Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Johnson, of College Park, on the evening of June 18th.

The third annual commencement exercises of the Thurmont High School were held in the Town Hall June 11th. The graduating class numbered eight. Steps have been taken for the organization of an alumni association.

Judge Charles N. Burke delivered the address to the graduating class of the Mt. St. Agnes Collegiate Institute, Mt. Washington, and conferred the crowns and gold medals. The valedictory was delivered by Miss Mary Quinn.

The corner Stone of the New Court-House was laid with appropriate ceremonies June 25th. Past Grand Master John M. Carter read a historical sketch of the court-houses of Balto. Ex-Gov. Wm. Pinkney White delivered the oration.

Cap't Lewis W. Cadwallader completed his thirty-fifth year of service on June 26th, as a member of the Baltimore Police Department. He wears now seven gold stripes on his sleeve, each representing five years service. He wears them worthily too.

The Smith-Gambrill Company was incorporated recently, with a capital stock of \$50,000, for the purpose of conducting a grain business. The incorporators are James H. Smith, George T. Gambrill, Richard Gambrill, Robert H. Smith and John L. Rogers.

The Democratic State Convention, which met in Baltimore in June, named as delegates at large to the National Convention at Chicago, the following gentlemen: John E. Hurst, John Gill, John P. Poe, Marion de Kalb Smith, Edwin Warfield, Richard M. Venable and Charles C. Crother.

Poplar Springs Hotel, Poplar Springs, Howard County, gave one of its popular dances recently. This antique and familiar hotel has been famous for these happy gatherings for almost a half century. The beaux and belles of Howard, Montgomery and Carroll Counties have long sought this congenial and hospitable place for merry making and social greetings.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nursery men, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed M. F.

**Amer. Exotic Nurseries,** R. D. Hoyt, Mng'r  
Seven Oaks, Fla.

**E. Moody & Sons,** Lockport, N. Y. Niagara  
Nurseries. Established 1839

**Crosman Bros.,** Seeds and Plants, wholesale  
and retail. Rochester, N. Y.

**F. Barteldes & Co.,** Kansas Seed House.  
Lawrence, Kas.

**P. J. Berckmans,** Trees, plants, etc., adapted  
to the South. Augusta, Ga.

**Green's Nursery Co.,** Rochester, N. Y. Send  
for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

**Royal Palm Nurseries.** Reasoner Bros.,  
Oneco, Florida

**Berlin Nurseries,** Wholesale and Retail, J. G.  
Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

**T. W. Wood & Sons,** Garden and Field Seeds  
Richmond, Va.

**Wm. Parry,** Pomona Nurseries,  
Parry, New Jersey.

**Jennings Nursery Co.,** Trees for the South,  
Thomasville, Ga.

**West Jersey Nursery Co.** Send for Cat'l'g.  
Bridgeport, N. J.

**E. B. Marter, Jr.** Seeds, Roots & Plants. Price  
list free. Burlington, N. J.

**Samuel Wilson,** Seeds, Plants and Trees,  
Mechanicsville, Pa.

**Strawberry** and Cabbage Plants, Trees, &c.,  
Cat'g free. A. J. McMath, Onley, Va

**Melons.**—Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds.

You can sow buckwheat up to the 20th of the month. Every farmer should sow more or less of this grain.

**Spinach.**—Sow spinach about the 15th to have a good supply during the fall.

Keep your late potatoes well cultivated, and free from grass and weeds, until they are in blossom.

It is a good time now to sow millet. Every farmer should sow a few acres in millet for supplementing the declining pastures in August and September.

**Small salading.**—Continue to sow small salading of every kind, each week during July.

**Egg plants, pepper, tomatoes.**—Set out more plants of all these, in addition to what are already growing and bearing.

Wet meadows should be drained during this and the next two months. The sweet grasses have a disrelish for wet soils.

Lettuces double the size of those grown in the ordinary way have been obtained by the new process of irrigating the soil below the surface.

**Celery.**—Be sure and set out a large number of celery plants this month. Set the plants in rich, light soil, and keep the earth well stirred.

Select the strawberry plant for next season's crop from varieties which have shown good fruiting qualities. I prefer a heavy sand or a light clay loam, with as perfect cold air drainage as possible. Fertilize with potash and phosphoric acid.

**Seeds for pickling.**—Prepare at once, beds for cucumbers, canteloupes, (for mangoes) and gherkins, and set out plants of red cabbage, all for pickles. See that the beds are well prepared, and the hills made rich with rotted manure or rich composts.

**A Covering for Wounds of Trees.**

The object of covering the wounds and bruises on trees is not to effect a healthy overgrowth, but to preserve the exposed wood parts of the tree and to prevent rot. On young, healthy trees the wounds will heal over, if they are less than 1 to 1½ in. diameter, before the wood is effected by the weather, and here a covering with wax or paint seems to be not only superfluous but really a hindrance to quick overgrowth. But if the exposed wood surface is larger, or if there was old wood, then such wounds should be covered to prevent rotting of the wood. In this case the expensive wax may be discarded for a covering of tar is much cheaper, lasts longer, and will preserve the wood better than wax, which cannot long resist the heat of the sun and soon cracks.

The tar should not be applied too thin or too hot as that causes it to penetrate the wood deep and retard the healing.  
—*Germ. Ex.*

**Advantage of Fall Setting.**

Raspberries, blackberries and currants with me, says Chas. Mills, in the Country Gentleman, succeed much the best when set in the fall. I set last November four acres of black raspberries. The loss has been much less than in spring setting. The gain in an early state is nearly four weeks over the spring set. I have been

led to this practice by having a large plant trade in the spring. I could not attend to it well and the setting at the same time. When the plants are set in the fall, then what is left I can sell.

I furrow the ground lightly as for potatoes and drop the plants "right side up with care" and cover with a hoe, making a plain hill and patting it well with the hoe. I remove all the cane from the plants to prevent setting or propagating anthracnose, which winters and breeds from the piece of cane left. The plants are less likely to heave out by the frost without the cane. On each hill at the time of setting, or as soon as the ground is frozen, I place a small forkful of manure which is removed in the spring.

I begin to set as soon as the frost kills the leaves, and have set as late as December. Blackberries are much more certain to grow when set in the fall. Remove all the cane from the roots and drop and cover the same as potatoes. In the spring and summer, should any rusty plants appear, dig and burn to prevent the spread of rust.

Currant bushes and gooseberries set in the fall, make a much earlier and more vigorous growth.

One advantage in fall setting is that should any fail, there is time to replace, and so have no vacant places.

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**EVERY MILLIONAIRE MADE HIS FORTUNE FROM SOME INVENTION.**

Send us sketches of your invention for free opinion of its merit and patentability. Our fees due after patent is granted. We will gladly refer you to many of our successful clients.

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908-914 C. St. N.W. **WASHINGTON, D.C.**  
**LARGEST IN THE WORLD.**



## THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. Ed. M. F.

**Lewis C. Beatty**, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry All varieties. Circular free.

**The Best Brooder**, \$5.00. Send for Circular. G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

**Jacob Bower**, Kilbuck, Ohio. Black Langshan's. Birds and Eggs for Sale.

**Capon** Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling & Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

**Barbour & Son**, Eggs  $\frac{1}{2}$  Price. 13—\$1. 39—\$2.10 Vars E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

**B. Hammerschmidt**, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

**F. L. Hooper**. Pearl Guinea Fowls. Station B. Baltimore, Md.

**S. H. Merryman**. \$8.00 Incubators. Bosley, Md.

**Enterprise Poultry Yards**. Annville, Pa. High Class Poultry. Circular free.

**O. K. Feed** is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry. C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

**Wm. M. Hughes**, Box 56, Newport, R. I. Bl'k Largs B. P. Rocks. Games, Bantams.

**A. F. Williams**, Monitor Incubator, best in the country. Bristol, Conn.

**Von Culin Incubator Co.** Incubators. Delaware City, Del.

**Orrs Mills** Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas, P. Rock Wyandottes, P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

**F. B. Zimmer & Co.** Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle Hounds, Leghorns, PR'ks, Bants

**Hammondon. (N. J.) Incubator Co.** Incubators and Brooders

**John W. Silcott**, Snickersville, Va. Buff Cochins Fine young trios \$5. Egg \$1. for 15

**Geo. A. Friedrichs**, Erie, Pa., White Fowls—Polish. Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

**Prairie State** Incubators & Brooders. Selling Agts H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa

**J. D. Engel**, Middleburg, Md., 8 kinds of Poultry Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

**Caponize** Instructions mailed free. William H Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa

**S.C. White Leghorns** only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

**Black Langshans**. Eggs \$1. per 13; Cockerels \$1.50 .S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W Va

**Eggs** and Stock, Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

**Maryland Agricultural Co.** Poultry supplies. 32 W. Pratt St.

**R. S. Cole**, Harmans, Md. Single C. Brown Leghorn fowls and eggs from premium stock.

For the Maryland Farmer.

## BREEDS FOR AUTUMN RAISING.

BY H. B. GEER.

People who can furnish range and shade for them need not hesitate to hatch autumn chickens. We have tried them year after year, and done well with them, and often on limited range.

The early autumn chicken, like the early spring chicken, is the best. It has the longest season in which to grow.

Any one familiar with country life has noticed the autumn growing season. That second season of the year when nature refreshes herself and takes on new life. In this latitude it usually begins about the middle of August, when the first fall rains come. Then the grass starts up afresh. The golden rod and the mild asters brighten up, and break out in a glow of golden and white beauty. There is a quickening and a reviving in all the grasses of the fields, and everything is then in prime condition for the autumn hatched chicken. It is a season of cheerfulness and a season of growth that lasts till the frosts come.

Such quickly maturing breeds as the Leghorns, Spanish and Hamburgs may be

hatched and successfully started in growth at this season.

If hatched by the last of August, they will be well up and out of the way, fully feathered and able to take care of themselves by cold weather. Pullets of the breeds named should be laying by the first of March, and make splendid summer and fall layers.

It pays to have young hens on hand at all seasons, and by raising autumn chickens we may provide ourselves with layers while the old hens are shedding their feathers, and resting for two or three months.

*Nashville, Tenn.*

Surface water should never be allowed to stand upon the ground where poultry run.

Is milk abundant in your house? Warm a panful, put a little salt in it and set it before the hens early in the morning.

It is often necessary to feed the male bird extra. They sometimes stand and look on while the hens eat all the feed, and actually starve themselves.

Plymouth Rocks are good for all round purposes, and especially on a farm where only one breed is kept. They must have a good range. They are better layers than the Light Brahmas, being good both summer and winter, and are hardy.

The Dorkings are fine table fowls. Their flesh is tender and of a delicious flavor, and the carcasses possess a good supply of meat, breast and thighs particularly. They are good layers. The breed is raised in England more than here, but wherever tried they have given general satisfaction.

A farmer's wife gives the following remedies for the worst troubles the

poultry have to contend with—cholera, roup, lice and diarrhea: Plenty of room, healthy food, and at first sight of disease, for cholera, give one teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a gallon of water; diarrhea, one tablespoonful of Jamaica ginger in a gallon of water; for lice, one teaspoonful of sulphur in four quarts seed or mash; for roup, mix boracic acid with water so that it can be poured down the throat, give teaspoonful and they will be cured.

Nothing is more conducive to sickness among fowls than overcrowding. A coop 5ft. square affords sufficient space for a flock of twenty-five to roost in, besides giving room for necessary laying boxes, and a run 12ft. by 50ft. will answer for the same number if they be given an occasional outing, but it must not be imagined that ten times this amount of space is ample for ten times the number of birds, for it is not. The poisonous air and the exhalations from the bodies and the evacuations of a large number of fowls kept together cannot be combatted by any influence; therefore, common sense would teach us to divide our flocks, if large, into small colonies.

As a general thing twenty-five hens in one flock will lay equally as many eggs as fifty, if confined in the same space. The bad air caused by too many fowls being kept together aids the development of the germs of disease, while at the same time the constitution of the bird is so undermined as to be unable to resist its assaults.

Ventilation is one of the most important things to be considered in building a poultry-house, though in our mild climate an open gable answers every purpose.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

### LOVE'S LINK.

A sad procession sought the church at noon of day,  
 A weeping girl along the winding Summer way  
 Following the slow-borne bier where mute her lover lay.  
 Adown that flowered path there came a bridal band,  
 The radiant wifestepped proudly, strong of heart,  
 and grand  
 With all the solemn joy of love's still wonderland.  
 White-garmented, like day dawned clear with cloudless skies !  
 Dark-robed, like night o'ercast that sees no star arise !  
 They met, they paused, they looked into each other's eyes.  
 And thus, for swift and sweet is love's converging tide,  
 Behold, the fair young wife wept as she turned aside—  
 The hopeless girl who wept smiled on the new-made bride.  
 —Philadelphia Ledger.

The reigning favorite at present is grass linen.

Opals are no longer regarded as unlucky by fashionable people.

Dark blue dymity corded with white is very popular for children's dresses.

Tucks are greatly in evidence on all the new gowns made of washable materials.

The sash is seen with every possible costume, many of them are marvels of elegance.

Every woman who is fond of dainty lingerie should make herself a summer petticoat of colored lawn, these skirts are the latest wrinkle.

A tan cloth suit is easily obtained, but it is the double-breasted vest, the rows of small fancy buttons, the fine linen collar and plastron, the black satin cravat, the moderate width of skirt and the even-stitched edges which make it distinguished looking.

Every well-dressed woman pays a great deal of attention to the hundred and one little things which distinguish the smart toilet from the ordinary. A tailor-made black mohair sounds commonplace enough,

but the same lined with flowered silk is anything but commonplace either in effect or in point of expense.

### Gelatine Cream.

Take one-half box of gelatine and soak it in one quart of milk for one hour, then let it come to a boil ; while heating it beat together four eggs, one and a half cups of white sugar, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of vanilla. When the milk boils stir into it the latter mixture, and then turn it into a mould which has been wet with cold water. When ready for the table turn into a glass dish.

### To Broil Fish.

When it is not convenient to broil fish over an open fire it may be nicely broiled in a very hot oven. Prepare as for the usual kind of broiling and lay with the skin down over a fish rack or on a piece of oiled paper in a roasting pan. Cook on the upper grate of the oven until browned, seasoning it first with salt, pepper, melted butter and dusting with flour. To be palatable broiled fish should always be garnished with parsley and cresses and sliced lemon or a piquant sauce.

### Stewed Cauliflower.

This is a good way to stew cauliflower : Trim and thoroughly wash the cauliflower, put in boiling salted water, and boil gently until not quite half cooked. Then pour off the water and pour in its place any good stock. Let simmer until the cauliflower is tender, but not broken. Lift it out on a hot dish. Mix about two teaspoonfuls of flour with a little water and add to stock, also a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Stir till it boils. Season with pepper, salt and lemon juice. Serve hot.

The Marchioness of Li Hung Chang is the richest woman in the Flowery Kingdom. Among her possessions she has the exclu-



sive right of fifty methods of dressing the hair. Twice a day this luxurious little lady bathes in oil of orange and acacia blooms, and 1,000 attendants are constantly at her service. In her wardrobe are 2,000 coats and 1,200 "trouserettes," which seem a very ample supply in view of the fact that the Marchioness can walk but a few feet at a time. It is interesting to note that she never fails to keep a detailed account of the vast expenditure of her household.

We are pleased to be able to present to our readers the picture of Mrs. Caroline L. Watkins, of Howard County, Md. Mrs. Watkins is in her 93d year, and as the picture represents her, in hale and



hearty health. She is the daughter of the late Col. Gassaway Watkins of the revolutionary army, who was a captain in the old Maryland Line, and Pres't of the Society of Cincinnati of Md., at the time of his death. Mrs. Watkins is full of reminiscences of olden times, and it is the delight of the younger portions of the family to gather around her chair and listen to the stories of grandfather's time. She is a devoted Christian woman. The other bright faces in the picture are her niece and great nieces.

#### Shooting Deer in Summer.

It was a delightful evening in May, 1870. I had been to listen to an able discourse on

the probable immortality of human and animal life. The faithful dog, the patient and long-suffering horse, and shy wild animals were ably and interestingly discussed. I returned home, and as my wife was away on a visit and I was alone I called my faithful hunting dog into the house with me. Retiring to rest I fell into a fitful slumber, when I distinctly heard my name called. Rising up I saw a mist-like form, with beautiful, expressive eyes, and a sweet, quiet voice said, "Come with me." An irresistible power seemed to control me, and we passed up into mid-air, above my dwelling, when, with a seeming familiar voice, my companion asked me if I would like to visit the Adirondacks. "Oh, yes," said I, and twining its transparent drapery about me we flew along rapidly. As we passed along I recognized the lake and the very place where, a year before, I shot by torchlight at a large doe, wounding her so severely that she was just able to get away out of the water and up into the woods. As I spoke to my companion she seemed to sigh, while a shudder passed through her frame. Slowly we turned from the lake, and passing up the side we came to a beautiful glade, and, descending here, alighted where the tall woody grass and ferns formed a natural bower. Looking around I saw two little fawns, emaciated and starving. Their unkempt faces showed the want of the toilet of their mother's tongue. Their little weeping eyes were glassy and death-stricken. I could only just hear a plaintive whispering bleat of the little dying infant deer. And, as I stood there, one, leaning forward, fell prone upon the grass, dead. The other settled down on his little knees and closed his eyes in death. Near them lay the festering form of their dead mother. Turning away from the cruel, sickening sight. I spoke to my companion. She sighingly said. "It is the deer you shot at on the lake. Ah!" says she, "*the Angel of Mercy passeth by on the other side and hath no tears to shed when the cruel man dies.*" Heartsick, I asked to return home. and as we neared my house, I asked my companion who she

was. She replied, "I am the spirit of that deer you shot at, the mother of those dead fawns."—*Forest and Stream*.

### NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Evening Waists : Traveling Dresses and Conveniences : Dressmaking.

Dressy evening waists are of gauze over silk. Plain gauze may be taken as a matter of course, but beautiful varieties show floral patterns stamped on the fabric and equally attractive styles are embroidered in sprays. The greater number, however, are woven in narrow silken stripes and these are usually made with the stripes running across, since thereby they are not lost in the folds, as would be the case when placed lengthwise. Greater breadth is thus given also, which in view of the many slender society girls, is an advantage, and the sleeves which still are chiefly on the balloon order, are made to extend out advantageously. Often these dressy waists are made with entire simplicity, the fullness reaching from neck to waist in unbroken lines, and the sleeves simple puffs to the elbow, but again handsome yokes of heavy lace are laid over satin or lace shoulder pieces extend over the sleeves. For

#### Traveling

the choice lies chiefly between mohair or mixed wool. Mohair is best for stout women, who should avoid mixed wools, yet the latter do not readily show soil and do not crush. But mohair is cool and sheds dust. Durability is also an important consideration in traveling. A first-class material becomes cheap, because it wears well and as neatness is above all imperative, one should avoid the risk of fraying around the bottom by selecting a high grade binding. In choosing therefore, ladies should be careful to note that S. H. and M. is on the label. Every effort is made by some dealers to pass off inferior goods and buyers must be on the alert against imposition. The usual style for

#### Making,

a skirt and jacket over a shirt waist, The jacket is made to close upon occasion, or

may be left open when less warmth is desired and this is certainly an excellent method when one is not in touch with other garments than those worn. But extraordinary provision is now made for wants in traveling. The literary individual can write about as easily on a car as in a library ; mothers with young children, find baskets and satchels made especially for them, and fashionable women may make as careful a toilet as when in their boudoirs. Finally, when bedewed by an atomizer, with Murray and Lanman's Florida water, the most refreshing of all perfumes and one that should never be missing in any traveler's outfit, my lady emerges fresh and dainty amidst dusty surroundings. A leading idea in

#### Dressmaking.

is that of having the corsage of some showy material that contrasts effectively with sleeves and skirt. Sometimes heavy white lace is laid over the bodice and the remainder plain, or again, a material of fancy pattern fulfils a like purpose, but the remainder of the gown must invariably be of plain goods. Rich contrasts in dress are also afforded by collars and belts of plain velvet or velutina on gowns of figured material. The last named especially, has peculiar advantages since by reason of a close, soft pile, it is much handsomer than low grade velvet and also because of its great durability. It outwears velvet by far and when finally worn, can be more readily renewed, because comparatively so moderate in price. Ribbon collars and belts in Dresden or Persian patterns, are a lovely contrast on dresses of plain material.

ROSALIND MAY.

### Something to Remember

That Rheumatism can be cured with *Royal Mustard Oil Liniment*. The greatest household remedy on earth for man and beast. A sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, swelling, diphtheria, sore throat, toothache, earache, sprains, bruises, burns, cramp-colic and all other pains. Keep a bottle in your house at all times. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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**THE KIND THAT PAYS**, the kind that lasts. In painting, labor is three-fourths the cost; and with Pure White Lead and Tinting Colors more work can be done in a given time than with inferior materials. It makes — with Pure Linseed Oil — the best paint and the kind that lasts. To be sure of getting

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examine the brand (see list genuine brands). Any shade or color desired can be easily obtained by using NATIONAL LEAD CO.'s brands of Pure White Lead and Tinting Colors.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

**NATIONAL LEAD CO.,**  
1 Broadway, New York.

### Young Women Gardners at Kew.

Anxious fathers with large families of daughters may turn with new hope and confidence to Kew for the solution for the latest social problem, which may be stated thus, so far as a career concerned, how to convert girls into boys. The answer read from the official books is to enter, and treat, and pay them as boys. This is not a new thing in horticulture. For several years past I have met with girl horticulturists in various positions, reflecting credit on their energy, perseverance, and talent. Last summer I saw some of their works at the Horticultural College at Swanley. Some of the women students have already been appointed to situations of trust and responsibility. Two have recently been appointed as working gardeners and students in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. To old

friends of the gentle craft this last departure must seem as wonderful as the revelations of the new photography.

Milk as food for pigs has a feeding value far beyond its actual food elements if given in the proper combination with other rations, but it is a waste to raise them exclusively upon it, no matter how plentiful it may be. Middlings and green stuff should be fed with it, so that double the number of pigs may be kept with the same milk. In this way only can its value be turned to the best account. Whey is not a fit food for growing pigs, but it is excellent when properly balanced with nitrogenous foods. The younger the pigs the more profit is there in feeding them, for it costs twice as much to put a pound of gain on a pig one year old as it does to make the same increase on one six months old. The more rapidly forced from the start the greater will be the profit.—*The Dakota Farmer.*



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Earliest, best and most prolific Irish Potato known. Matures in six weeks. Produces three crops per year in the South. Post paid 30 cts. per lb.; 4 lb. for \$1.00. By express or freight \$1.00 per bushel. Order now and raise seed for late planting. Large free catalogue with each order, containing 50 new varieties of seeds, including my new home raised Coffee and early vineless bunch Yam. Testimonials from patrons all over the Union. C. E. Cole, Seedsmen, Buckner, Mo.

### Crop Bulletin.—Weather Bureau.

Week ending June 29th.

MARYLAND.—Cloudy and rainy weather interfered with haying, harvesting, and cultivating, but improved growing crops; wheat and hay somewhat injured after cutting by wet weather; oats, corn, tobacco and truck made rapid advancement; early peaches being shipped, but quality rather poor, owing to wet weather.

### Lowest Prices ever Known.

A special to the New York World from Chicago June 26th: The price on track at Onawa, Iowa, based on to-day's prices here—15½c. a bushel on No. 2 corn. No. 2 mixed oats, 9½c. At Armour and Belmont, S. Dakota, corn was 11½c. and oats 7c. At Scotland and Trippe, shippers were bid 11 5-8c. for corn and 7¼c. for oats. In Illinois pork is within 10c. of the lowest point ever known, and lard is about ready to be given away.

FOR SALE 175 Acres Timber Land in Virginia.

Address N.

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BACK RIVER FISHING SHORE AND FARM, 106 acres: must be sold to close an estate. Box 532, Balto., Md.

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FOR SALE.—A nice little place of 18 acres, with small dwelling, in Lancaster Co., Va. Situated on the water. Steamboat wharf near by. Price \$600.

Address Box 532, Balto., Md.

### BALTIMORE MARKETS.

June 30, 1896.

WHEAT.—No. 2 red, 61a61¼c.; spot cash wheat, 59½c.; market saggy at close.

CORN.—White, 32½c.; cob, \$2.00 per bbl. for prime yellow.

OATS.—Graded, 23c.; Ungraded mixed, 19 to 21½c.

RYE.—No. 2, 35c.; bag parcels, 33 to 36c., as to condition.

HAY.—Choice timothy, \$17.00; Nos. 1 to 3, \$16.00 to \$13.00. Clover, No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50.

STRAW.—No. 1 straight rye, \$17.50 to \$18.; Tangled, \$9.00 to \$10.

CALVES.—Strictly choice, 4¼ to 4½c.

SHEEP & LAMBS.—Spring lambs, 4 to 4½c.; sheep, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per head.

EGGS.—Strictly fresh laid eggs, 11c. per doz.

POTATOES.—New Southern, 75c. to \$1.25 per bbl.

SPRING CHICKEN.—13 to 16c. per lb. young ducks, 13 to 14c.

The visible supply of grain in store and afloat on June 25th, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 48,860,000 bus., decrease 959,000 bus.; Corn, 8,760,000 bus., decrease 610,000 bus.; Oats, 8,716,000 bus., increase 320,000 bus.; Rye, 1,547,000 bus., increase 26,000 bus.; Barley, 729,000 bus., decrease 228,000 bus.

**THE FARQUHAR**

Medal and Highest Award at the World's Columbian Exposition.

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BEST SET WORKS IN THE WORLD. Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery, and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Illustrated Catalogue.

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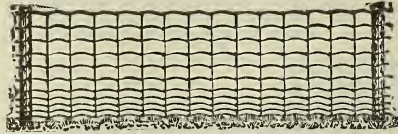
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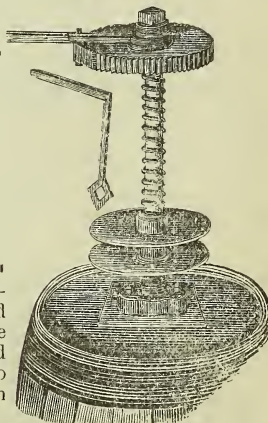
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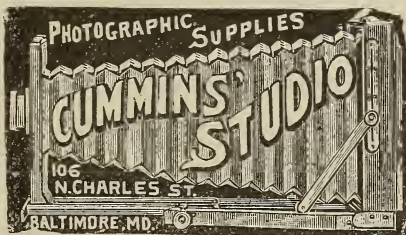
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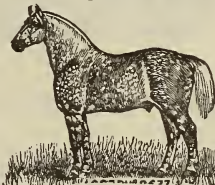
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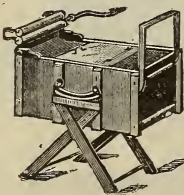
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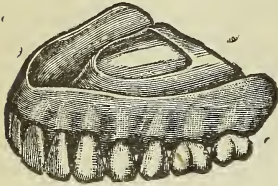
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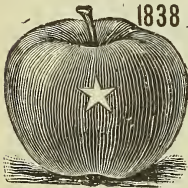
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**CROWNED TEETH AND BRIDGE WORK**

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**Stump Puller.**

**TO CLEAR YOUR LAND OF STUMPS AND BOULDERS,**

**— USE —**

**JUDSON POWDER.**

Can Be transported and handled with perfect safety. Send for pamphlet and price list

**ATLANTIC DYNAMITE CO.,**

Orders will receive prompt attention if left with

**EWIS D. THOMAS, 112 LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.**

We refer to the Maryland Farmer,

## ROOFING.

Granite, all kinds of Compositions, Tin and Slate Roofing put on and Old Roofs Repaired, at Moderate Rates.

— DEALERS IN —

**CUPOLA, FURNACE AND STOVE BRICK.**

**Steam Boilers and Pipes covered.**

**Steam Pipes laid under ground and through water.**

**COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.**

**~ ALSO TWO and THREE PLY ROOFING and CEMENT. ~**

**PETER H. MORGAN, & SON.**

**OFFICE, 105 N. FRONT ST.,**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

### Railroads, &c.

See summer schedule Western Maryland R. R., Travellers Guide, page 66.

The "Seven Curves" of the B. & O. R., at Patterson's Creek, W. Va., are being straightened.

Receivers of the Balto. and O. Railroad will pay interest on bonds July 1st, but not on preferred stock.

The steamer Showan, of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. R. Co. is at Skinners shipyard for thorough repairs.

The summer schedule of the Balto., Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad is announced in our Travelers Guide, page 67.

The Balto and Ohio have put on special express trains for Berkley Springs and Deer Park. See schedule, Travelers Guide page 66.

□ It is rumored that the Vanderbilts are trying to get control of the Northern Pacific R. R. and Balto. and Ohio R. R., to organize a great Atlantic and Pacific line.

Gen'l Manager Greene, of the B. & O., has awarded a contract to the Pittsburg Locomotive Works, Pittsburg, Pa., to build 20 consolidation locomotives. They will be very heavy.

The Western Maryland R. R. Co. began the Pen-Mar excursions June 17th. These are delightful trips to the mountains of Western Maryland. A Sunday train will be a feature this year. Round trip \$1.00.

The Seaboard Air Rine will build a large freight depot at Atlanta, Ga. It will be the largest of its kind in the South—750 feet long and 150 feet in width. One story high. Will cost completed \$125,000. Frederick H. Smith, of Balto., is the architect.

The Illinois Central R. R. is spending about \$1,000,000 at New Orleans, in the building of another grain elevator, and additional shipping facilities. This company will also furnish free wharfage, so that New Orleans will probably be a free port before the end of the year.

The new steamer, Atlanta, of the Balto., Chesapeake and Norfolk Steamboat Co., left Balto. on her trial trip June 17th

from West Point. She made an excellent run, and showed that she was capable of holding her own with any steamer leaving Balto. Gen.-Man. Foster was in charge of the Atlanta on her trip, and arranged a pleasure excursion for his guests to Richmond. They lunched at the Hotel Jefferson, and returned to the boat on a special train.

Twenty years ago Georgia was the only Southern State having over 2,000 miles of railroad. Since that time Louisiana's rails have grown from 466 miles to 2,123, and Texas from 1,685 to 9,440. while South Carolina's increase of 1,300 miles is the smallest of all.

Railroad mortgages represent 46 per cent. of the entire estimated value of the lines in this country. On June 30th, 1894, 192 railroads were in the hands of receivers; they represent \$2,500,000 capital—nearly one-fourth of the total railway capitalization of the United States.

## REAL ESTATE.

**250 Farms For Sale.** On the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia Land cheap and productive, convenient to markets both by land and water. No panic or blizzards, send stamp for descriptive price list and map of the Peninsula to

F. H. Dryden, Pocomoke City, Md.

### Maryland Farms for Sale.

Farm in Charles Co.; 180 acres, 3 miles from Potomac River; three or four steamboats per day to and from Washington. One hundred acres cleared, balance in timber. 200 fruit trees, vines, &c., of different varieties. 2 dwelling houses, large barn—stable attached. Corn house, grainary, &c. Dairy and pump house well on the property, also springs. Soil sandy loam; splendid for trucks, corn, rye and tobacco. Grass fine. Lot of farming implements, tools and some house furniture. Over 5000 bus. of lime have been put on the property. This is a splendid opportunity for a thrifty farmer. Will be sold entire for half its original cost.

Address E.

Box 532.



## TRAVELERS GUIDE.

(SCHEDULE, In effect June 23, 1896.)

### Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Leave Camden Station.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.30 A. M. Express 7.00 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M., Express 11.05 night.

For Pittsburgh, and Cleveland, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

For Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland, 11.40 A. M., 2.40 P. M., 11.05 P. M. All daily. No trains stop at Mountain Lake Park on Sunday.

For Berkeley Springs, 4.00, 8.10 A. M. except Sunday; special, 11.40 A. M. daily. 2.40 P. M. daily, except Sunday and 7.00 P. M. Saturday only.

For Washington, week-days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.35 x7.20, x8.00, 8.35 x9.30, x10.30, A. M. (12.00 noon 45 minutes.) 12.10, x12.50 x2.40, 2.50, (x3.45, 45 minutes) x4.10, 5.10, x 5.40, x6.00, 6.18, x 7.00, x7.30 x7.48, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.35 8.35, x9.30, x10.30, A. M., (12.00 M., 45 minutes.) 1.05, x2.40 3.45, 45 minutes.) 5.10, 6.18, x7.00, x7.30, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05 and 11.30, P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.10 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10, A. M., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points in the South via N. and W. R. R., 9.39 P. M. daily; Through Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans from Washington. For Luray 2.40 P. M. daily

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley 4.40, 10.30 A. M. For Winchester, 4.20 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, \$4.00 A. M.

For Hagerstown, 4.00, 4.10, 10.30 A. M., 4.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, 4.00, 4.10, 9.35 A. M., 4.10, 4.20 stops at principal stations only, 5.25, 5.30, 11.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, 4.03, 4.10, 7.00, 7.10, 9.35, A. M. 11.20, 11.30, 4.20, 5.25, 9.30, 11.10 P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days 6.28 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.45 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 1.00 and 6.05 P. M. From Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 7.55, A. M., 6.05 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 7.55 A. M., 1.35 P. M., daily.

### Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, 7.50, [8.10 Dining Car] 8.50, (10.50, Dining Car) A. M. 12.50, [1.45 Dining Car] 3.50 (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00 P. M. (1.15 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.) Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car) 8.50 (Dining Car) A. M. 1.45 Dining Car, 3.50, (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00 P. M. 1.15, night Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 10.50 A. M. 12.50 P. M. Sundays 1.45 P. M.

For Cape May week-days 12.50 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, 7.50, (8.10 Dining Car stopping at Philadelphia only) 8.50 (10.50, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car) A. M. 12.50, [1.45 Dining Car stopping at Philadelphia only] 3.50, (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00, P. M. 1.15 night, Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car) (9.50 Dining Car) A. M., 1.45 Dining Car, 3.50, 6.00 Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1.15 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.20 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.20 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

†Except Sunday. §Sunday only. °Daily.  
xExpress train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on order left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS

230 South Broadway or Camden Station.

W. M. GREENE

CHAS. O. SCULL,

Gen. Manager

Gen. Passenger Agent.

(In effect June 28, 1896.)

### Western Maryland Railroad.

Trains leave Hillen Station as follows:

\*4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and South, and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. &amp; C. V. R. R. also Martinsburg and Winchester.

†7.22 A. M.—York, B. &amp; H. Div., and Main Line East of Emory Grove, also Carlisle and G. and H. R. R.

†8.11 A. M.—Main Line B. &amp; C. V. R. R., Emmitsburg and N. &amp; W. R. R. to Shenandoah.

°9.15 A. M. Pen-Mar Express.

°9.30 A. M.—Accom. for Union Bridge and Hanover.

†10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge York, Gettysburg, also Carlisle and G. &amp; H. R. R.

†12.26 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

§2.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†3.22 P. M.—Blue Mountain Express, [Parlor Car],

als. Frederick, Martinsburg and Winchester.

\*3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. &amp; H. Div.

†4.00 P. M.—Express Main Line Points, also Emmitsburg, B. &amp; C. V. R. R., and N. &amp; W. R. R.

§4.00 P. M.—Accom. for Alesia.

\*5.00 P. M.—Exp. to Clyndon. Accom. beyond to Union bridge.

†5.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†6.07 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

\*10.25—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

\*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. §Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St. All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

### Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R.

Leave Camden Station—Week Days:

7.5 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

8.50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

10 P. M., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5.40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Sundays.

8.50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

4.50 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Trains leave Annapolis 6.45, 8.55, a. m. 12.00 m

and 3.50 p. m. Week Days, and 8.55 a. m., 4.30 p. m. on Sundays.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

Steamer SASSAFRAS leaves Balto., Pier 6, Lightst. MON., TUES., WED., THURS., at 3 P. M., (not making round trip on Friday-), leaving Balto. at 2.30 P. M. on Saturdays. Returning leave Georgetown daily at 6:30 A. M., Betterton 8 o'clock, Buck Neck 9.15. Gales 9.30, stopping at all landings on Srsasfras River (Betterton going and returning) except Turner's Creek trip up. Stopping at Turner's Creek Saturdays if possible.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, Superintendent.



## TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in effect June 29, 1896.

### Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

#### For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4, 4½ 11 and Light Street Wharf Baltimore as follows:

**RAILWAY DIVISION**—7 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Saturday 6.30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday 7 a. m. only, for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City.

Returning, leave Ocean City 7.40 a. m. and 4.45 p. m., daily, except Saturday and Sunday, arriving in Baltimore 2 p. m. and 10.45 p. m. Saturday, leave Ocean City 6.45 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., arriving in Baltimore 1 p. m. and 9.10 p. m. Sunday, leave Ocean City 5.15 p. m., arriving in Baltimore 10.45 p. m.

**CHOPTANK RIVER LINE.** 8. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6. p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

**WICOMICO RIVER LINE.** 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 12 m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

**NANTICOKE RIVER LINE.** 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

**GREAT WICOMICO and PIANKATANK RIVER LINE**—5 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing Indian and Dymers Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven and Plankatank river to Freeport. Returning, leave Freeport at 6 a. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

Steamers from South Street Wharf:

**POCOMOKE RIVER LINE.** 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

**MESSONGO RIVER LINE.** 5.30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday for Fords, Crisfield, Finneys, Onancock, Chesconesee,

Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

**OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE.** 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday & Sunday for Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Reads, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday and Friday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

**WILLARD THOMSON.**

241 South Street,  
Baltimore, Md. Gen'l. Manager.

### Wheeler Transportation Line.

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancellor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

#### RETURNING

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m.. Covey's 11.30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2.30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3.30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5.30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St., wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

**E. E. WHEELER, Agent.**

### Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

**ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.**

### Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,  
BALTIMORE.

**LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF**—  
8:00 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

**LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR.**  
9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

**SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF**—

9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

**SUNDAY FOR BELAIR**—6:30 P. M.

**W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.**

## TRAVELERS GUIDE.

### Weems Steamboat Company.

FROM PIER 8 LIGHT STREET—For Fair Haven, Plum Point and the Patuxent as far as Benedict 6.30 A. M. Wednesday and Saturday. Freight received Tuesday and Friday.

FROM PIER 2—For the Patuxent direct as far as Bristol 9 P. M. Sunday. Freight received Saturday.

For Fredericksburg and all wharves on the Rappahannock Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 P. M. For Rappahannock as far as Naylor's Wednesday at 4.30 P. M. Freight received daily.

FROM PIER 9—For Washington, D. C., Alexandria and landings on the Potomac Friday at 5 P. M. For the Potomac as far as Stone's Tuesday at 5 P. M. Freight received daily.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,

### The Ericsson Line.

Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia.

Cabin fare \$2. Deck fare \$1.50. Steamers entirely remodeled and luxuriously refurnished; lighted throughout with electricity. Round trip ticket \$2, for sale only at Company's Office. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. daily. Write or send for descriptive pamphlet of route and the great fishing grounds at Betterton. Freights cheaper than by rail. CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent, 204 Light Street.

### Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 2.30 P. M., daily, except Sunday, for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek and Centreville and landings on the Corsica river. At 2.45 p. m. daily except Sunday, for Kent Island, Queenstown Bogles Quaker Neck, Bookers, Rolph and Chestertown.

Freight received daily.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

### Richmond & York River Line.

On and after Tuesday March 5th, steamers of this line leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted), at 5 p. m. for Westpoint, Richmond and the South, arriving at Richmond at 9.07 a. m., connecting with trains of the Southern Railway system. Steamer sailing Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling at Gloucester Point and Allmond's Wharf Steamer sailing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calling at Yorktown and Clay Bank.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued at all points on the Southern Railway system. Wayfreight must be prepaid. Fare to Richmond—1st class, \$2.50; round trip, \$4. Tickets sold and baggage checked at GEIGAN & CO'S, 205 East Baltimore street. E. J. CHISM, G. F. and T. A.,

REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.

### MERCHANTS AND MINERS

#### TRANSPORTATION CO.

#### FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 4 P. M.

#### POR PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 P. M.

#### FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.

#### FOR NEWPORT NEWS & NORFOLK.

Daily and Sunday (except Saturday) 4 P. M. Passenger Accommodation Unequalled; Cuisine the Best.

Freight capacity unlimited, careful handling and quick dispatch.

C. R. GILLINGHAM, Agent, Long Dock.

A. D. STEBBINS, W. P. TURNER,  
Asst. Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. C. WHITNEY, Traffic Manager.  
General offices—216 Water Street.

### Annapolis, West and Rhode Rivers.

Steamer Emma Giles, for Annapolis and West River Route Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.30 A. M.

Little Choptank River and Lowe's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 A. M.;

Tolchester, Saturdays at 7 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

### Roanoke, Norfolk & Baltimore Steamboat Company,

PIER 9½ LIGHT STREET WHARF.

Freight received daily for Hampton, Newport News and Suffolk, Va., Washington, Newbern, Goldsboro' and landings on Tar, Neuse and Roanoke rivers, N. C., and stations on Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Steamers leave every Tuesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

THOMAS SKINNER, Superintendent.

### New York and Baltimore Transportation Line.

First Class Freight Steamers for New York from wharf foot of Frederick street dock at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Careful handling of freight, prompt despatch and LOWER RATES THAN BY RAIL are the inducements offered to shippers by this line.

For further information apply to

CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent,  
204 Light St.





# HAVE YOU ONE OR MORE COWS?

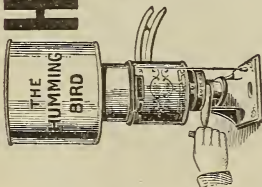
If so, whether for pleasure or profit, household or dairy, you should know of the

## CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

The De Laval Separators save at least Ten Dollars per Cow per year over and above any other Separator or Creaming System. All other Separators are merely inferior imitations or infringe the De Laval patents. Many users have already been enjoined.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE and any desired particulars. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED as a condition of sale.

GENERAL OFFICES: **THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.** 74 Cortlandt St., New York.  
BRANCH OFFICES: **ELGIN, ILL.**



Maryland Agricultural Co.,

Special selling agents.

32 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

## Make Cows Pay.



Twenty cows and one SAFETY HAND CREAM SEPARATOR will make more butter than twenty-five cows and no separator. Sell five cows; the money will buy a separator and you save cost of their keep, while the butter you make sells for two cents more per pound. Send for circulars. Please mention this paper.

Rutland, Vt.  
Omaha, Neb.,

P. M. SHARPLES,  
West Chester, Pa.,  
Elgin, Ill.



FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogue, 150 engravings  
N. P. BOYER & CO.  
Coatesville, Pa.

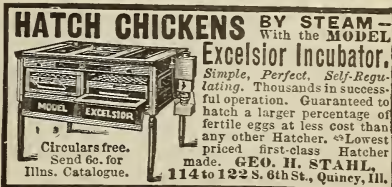


## LARGE SALES Sold 1673 O. I. C. HOGS IN 1894.

Send for a description of THIS FAMOUS BREED, two of which weighed 2806 lbs. First applicant from each locality can have a pair on time and an agency  
**The L. B. SILVER CO.,**  
CLEVELAND, O.



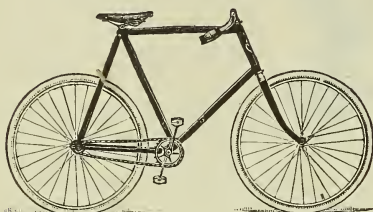
**INCUBATORS**  
IMPROVED  
**COLENTANGY**  
BROODERS ONLY \$5.00  
SEND 4 CENTS STAMPS FOR DESCRIPTION AND TESTIMONIALS  
ALSO BREEDER OF 40 VARIETIES OF HIGH CLASS POULTRY. 110 MOSES  
TO RAISE POULTRY FOR PLEASURE OF PROFIT DON'T FAIL  
SEND G. S. SINGER CARDINGTON OHIO. BOX



MARYLAND FARMER,  
50 cents per annum



## LARRIMORE,



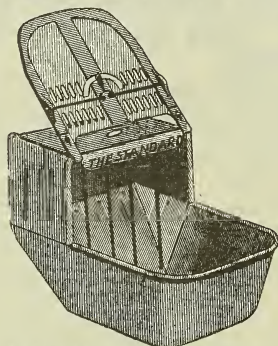
HIGH GRADE, \$75

We Work from Your Specifications.

## THE LARRIMORE CO.

Factory and Salesrooms,

102 TO 106 EAST PRATT STREET



## FARMERS. HORSEMEN.

The **STANDARD FEED BOX**. Guaranteed to save from 10 to 40 per cent of grain. Promotes digestion and prevents colic, founder and cribbing. Hundreds in use in Baltimore giving perfect satisfaction. Our new **COMBINED AUTOMATIC FEEDER** and Standard Box feeds your horses while you sleep. Our Improved Hay Rack, in combination with box Automatic Feeder, salt pot and water bowl is the grandest piece of stable furniture on the market.

Come and see us or send for circulars.

## The Standard Feed Box Co.

Office, 700 E. Monument St

Mention this Magazine.

FREY'S  
VERMIFUGE25¢ SAVED  
MY LIFE

The old-fashioned and always reliable remedy for stomach disorders. One bottle has killed 614 worms. Thousands of people living to-day owe their life to this medicine. The same good medicine

**FOR CHILDREN**

that it was fifty years ago.

If your druggist or storekeeper does not keep it, send 25¢. for one bottle to

E. &amp; S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

## S. M. SIBLEY &amp; CO.,

DEALERS IN

## Feed, Grain and Hay,

And GENERAL AGENTS for the

## WILBUR SEED MEAL COMPANY,

213 and 215 W. Camden St., Baltimore,

## TESTIMONIALS;

MARYLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL.  
Harford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.,  
DR. THOS. W. SPRANKLIN.

Endorses Wilbur's White Rock Hoof Packing and says: "I have made a thorough test of it and find it softens hard and contracted feet, and removes inflammation, soreness and lameness." Dr. Thomas W. Spranklin

## RICE BROS., Vienna Bread.

Messrs. S. M. SIBLEY &amp; Co.,

Gentlemen:—Having given the Wilbur's Seed Meal a fair trial on several horses which had been out of condition, we noted a marked improvement within a few days. They commenced taking on flesh, and improved in spirits, and after a little over 30 days we use can cheerfully recommend it, believing it to be one of the very best articles of the kind ever placed on the market. We shall continue to use it, believing it to be a saving of feed, as well as keeping the horse in better condition. Yours Rice Bros.

When writing to advertisers always mention the Maryland Farmer.

# Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN. ORGANIZED IN 1851.

**Has paid to Policy-holders over \$35,000,000.00.**

The new plans of the Company are brief, clear and liberal. Life and Endowment Policies have endorsed upon them definite Cash, Loan and Paid-up values, and in case of lapse, insurance is extended without action on the part of the insured.

The new 10 20 Term Plan furnishes protection at a low price, and grants valuable privileges in case a change is desired to some other form of insurance.

Active and intelligent men wanted as agents, with whom liberal contracts will be made. Desirable territory now open.

**CHALRES W. JACKSON, General Agent for Maryland, 210 East Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.**

**THERE IS NOW BEING STARTED** by the New-York Life Insurance Company an organization to be known as

## THE NYLIC

embodying an absolutely new and unique method of compensation by which men of integrity, ability and energy, WITH OR WITHOUT EXPERIENCE, can NOW make Life Insurance their business, and secure a Definite Income continuance throughout life.

For particulars apply direct to the Company,

**JOHN A. McCALL, President,**

346 Broadway, New York City.

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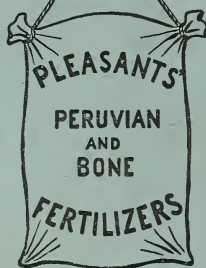
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